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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Herter in 'Hands Off' Stand; More Oil for Russians; British Sink Axis Ships

The World's Day—September 6, 1941

New England: Herter Aloof on Boston Campaign

With one eye on the 1942 gubernatorial campaign, Massachusetts' House Speaker Christian A. Herter is reported keeping "hands off" the Boston mayoralty campaign. [Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 2.]

Massachusetts' Federal District Court may become solidly New Deal with resignation and retirement of two members. [The Federal Focus: Page 4.]

Music goes over "big" with little children when sympathetically and informally taught, a Boston woman has demonstrated. [Page 2.]

Vladivostok: Second American Oil Tanker Docks

New York (AP)—The Tide Water Associated Oil Company announced that its tanker Associated had arrived at the Soviet port of Vladivostok with a cargo of aviation gasoline. This was the second United States tanker reported to have reached Vladivostok since the Government determined to send gasoline to Russia. The tanker L. P. St. Clair was disclosed Sept. 4 to have arrived at the same port with 95,000 barrels of fuel.

Air and Sea: Axis Ships Sunk in British Raids

Italian liner, the 11,398-ton Esperia, was reported by Britain sunk off Tripoli by British submarines. Another merchantman was also reported sunk in an attack on a southbound Axis convoy between Taranto and Bengasi.

Sinking of ships of Axis believed carrying troops to North Africa claimed by British numbered seven in the past few days.

Vichy supply ship Azic of 2,000 tons has been captured by a British destroyer, sister ship of the United States destroyer Greer, the British Press Service stated.

Americas: Nicaragua and Reich Close Offices

Managua, Nicaragua (AP)—A German request has been made to Nicaragua to close its Consular Offices in Germany and Nazi-occupied countries and Nicaragua has directed the Germans to withdraw their Consular Offices in this country, President Somoza announced.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—An agreement with representatives of the American & Foreign Power Co. for acquisition of the Chilean electric and traction companies in line with a program to nationalize public utilities was announced by Arturo Olavarria, Minister of the Interior.

In Washington: Tax Bill Goes to Conference

The Senate passed the $3,583,900,000 tax bill, which now goes to a joint Senate-House Committee for adjustment of differences.

Scores of new Army Signal Corps officers, it was learned, are being sent regularly to Britain for front-line instruction in the operation of radio beam airplane detectors.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced that the 1,500 Federal-State employment offices would aid Britain in its campaign to employ thousands of American technicians for service in England repairing vital equipment used by the British armed forces.

Ralph Park Russell, Superintendent of Car Service for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was named chief of the rail transportation section of the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office to help get more fuel to the East's gasoline drought area.

President Roosevelt is spending the week end at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Navy: Light Cruiser Launched at Kearny Yards

Kearny, N. J. (AP)—Margaret Mitchell coming north from her "gone with the wind" country today sponsored the U. S. S. Atlanta, a new type of light cruiser, the first ship to go down the ways at the Kearny yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. since the Navy took over the yards last month in the settlement of a strike.

Australia: Page Going to London as Delegate

Australia's delegate to London is to be Sir Earle C. Page, Minister of Commerce and a leader of the Country Party. Sir Earle is expected to stop over in the United States and confer with President Roosevelt on lend-lease and Pacific problems.

Russia: Leningrad Holds Fast Under Nazi Guns

Fires in Leningrad were reported raging as German guns continued shelling the city, although the former capital still showed no signs of weakening its resistance. [Page 1.]

Inhabitants of Lithuania have all been made subject to the labor draft, according to a Reich decree.

In France: Three 'Hostages' Executed by Germans

Three French "hostages" were reported executed by the Germans in ... in reprisal for an attack on a sergeant of the German Army of occupation.

Admiral Darlan, Vice-Premier in Vichy, was given greatly increased powers in controlling the administration of the interior of Unoccupied France.

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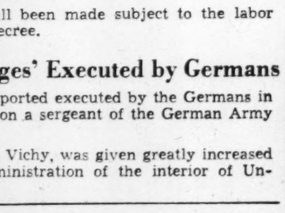
New Jersey Legion Offers Service Act

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 5 (AP)—The New Jersey Department, American Legion, voted today to seek adoption of an act that would require all boys to submit themselves for military service on reaching the age of 18.

The Legionnaires, holding their annual convention, said similar action would be sought at the national convention in Milwaukee. In urging the service act, presented by the National Defense Committee, the Legion said that it was the obligation of every male youth fit for military duties to enter the service to assure defense of the country.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Cruiser Takes to Water At Fore River

Quincy sees U. S. unit, costing $12,226,000, slip down ways as defense addition.

Another unit in Uncle Sam's rapidly growing defense program was put into the water today when a $12,226,000 light cruiser known as "Hull No. 1480," was named the San Juan, and slid down the ways at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy. A sister ship, the recently launched San Diego, is receiving finishing touches at a near-by pier.

Contracts for building the San Juan and the San Diego were awarded the Bethlehem Company in April of 1939, along with two other vessels of the same design—the Atlanta and Juneau—now building at Kearny, N. J. The keel of the 6,000-ton San Juan was laid May 15, 1940, and she is expected to be delivered early in 1942.

Named for the Puerto Rican City, the Navy selected Mrs. Margaret Coll de Santori, daughter of Cayetano Y. Cuchi, President of the San Juan Board of Commissioners, for sponsor.

Vessels of the San Juan class—named in honor of well known cities in the United States and its possessions—are new to the United States Navy. They are light cruisers of comparative high speed and small size, and bear some resemblance in general appearance to destroyers and other cruisers of recent construction. They are expected to prove the fastest cruisers ever built for the American Navy, possibly approaching the speed of recent destroyers.

Additional contracts for four vessels of the same type have been awarded the Bethlehem San Francisco yard.

The San Juan has no raised forecastle, the sheer line running in a graceful, unbroken sweep from stem to stern. Forward deck houses are extended to enclose the forward smokestack.

Drag chains, used to slow the vessel as it floats free from the launching ways, weighing in all 200 long tons, were attached to the San Juan as she slid toward salt water. They were in six sets, piled in the shape of horseshoes near the ways, with the open end facing the water. The drag lines were connected at the middle of the curvature, so that each pile turned inside out as it started moving, thus avoiding sudden shocks on the ship or drag line.

Maneuver Troops Receive Leave

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP)—The troops of the Sixth Army Corps, participating in New England's largest peactime maneuvers, went on leave today with orders to return Monday for four days more of maneuvers.

Prior to a critique this morning on the parade grounds, Col. Lewis H. Watkins, Chief Umpire, said the troops were 20 per cent more efficient this week than in previous war games.

He said the "Blue" left column performed capably behind simulated tanks and that "Red" forces succeeded in cutting off the "Blue's" right column.

Germans in Argentina 'Taxed' for Propaganda

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 6

German residents and their Argentine-born sons are being taxed from 4 to 32 per cent of their wages in order to maintain a Nazi political organization in Argentina, says a report made to the House of Deputies by a Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

All employees of German-owned or controlled business houses and industries in Argentina regularly contribute, some without consent, to a fund designed to promote Nazi propaganda in South America, the report asserts.

Probe Shows Aims of Nazis To Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The "fifth column" investigation here has been of inestimable service to Argentines themselves and to neighbors hitherto diffident about establishing "Dies" commissions.

Disclosures have shown many supposed fancies to be facts and there is enough evidence against the Nazis, to prompt demands for similar inquiries in Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, with other countries disposed to follow.

Uruguayan and Argentine parliaments have proved that all charges, however fantastic they may appear, should be checked. In too many cases there has been substantiation.

What has been proved by the Damonte Taborda Commission? Without prejudice to the final findings of this body, much has come to light which the Nazi agents cannot answer satisfactorily.

The German community in Argentina, when the local Nazi Party was outlawed, formed a Federación de Círculos Alemanes de Beneficencia y Cultura. This was but a pseudonym for the old political organization. The Embassy was behind it.

This so-called "charitable" organization levied on German firms and individuals. All had to pay. Much of the money was remitted to Berlin for "winter relief." The remainder, spent through the Embassy, was invested in anti-democratic propaganda in Argentina.

As in Uruguay, these undesirable activities were traced back to the German diplomatic mission. The local investigators ordered the Press Attaché, Gottfried Sandstede, to be examined. Ambassador Edmund von Thermann pleaded in vain for his assistant's diplomatic immunity. Then followed a flight to Rio de Janiero.

The Commission refused to accept the Ambassadorial explanation. Herr Sandstede until recently was a commercial employee in Buenos Aires. It seems improbable that he could have been suddenly converted into a diplomat of sufficient importance to be "recalled" to Berlin, as pretended.

Argentines have drawn their own conclusions. They generally interpret his flight as a confession of guilt. The Commisison accused him of directing South American Nazi organizations and being a chief Gestapo agent in Argentina.

Ambassador von Thermann himself appears to be in a difficult po-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Senate Passes Record Tax Of $3,583,900,000

Measure now needs only House approval and Roosevelt signature to become law.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The largest single tax bill in America's history, passed by a 67-5 vote of the Senate last night, now awaits only final conference agreement and President Roosevelt's signature before it becomes law.

Under the measure, approved by the Senate after three days' debate, more people will have to pay higher taxes than ever before on incomes and on many everyday necessities to pay an installment on the huge defense bill the Nation is rolling up.

The bill, in the form it passed the Senate, levies $3,583,900,000 in new taxes on the American people. Some of them will go into effect as early as Oct. 1. The new and old tax laws together mean that the American people will pay more than $13,000,000,000 in taxes for 1941.

Two highly controversial points were disposed of in the Senate when their sponsors received agreements from Administration leaders.

Community Property

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas succeeded in postponing an Administration plan to tax husband and wives in the eight community property states on the same basis as married couples elsewhere. At present, a husband is allowed to split his income with his nonworking wife in a manner to avoid high surtaxes in Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas and Washington.

Also postponed for future consideration was the $30-a-month pension plan of Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California who agreed to hold up his amendment after Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Finance Committee Chairman, consented to hold hearings on it before January.

Here are some of the highlights of the new tax bill as it passed the Senate yesterday.

Lowers individual income tax exemptions to $750 for single persons and $1,500 for married couples. Continues present credit of $400 for each dependent.

Imposes new surtaxes on individual incomes, beginning at 6 per cent on the first taxable dollar and ranging to 77 per cent on higher incomes. Normal 4 per cent tax continued.

Imposes $5 "use" tax on all automobiles and increases 3½ per cent excise on autos to 7 per cent.

Tax on Telephones

Ten per cent tax imposed on local telephone bills, electric light bulbs, theater and amusement admissions, electrical, gas and oil appliances, club dues over $10, radios, phonographs, and musical instruments, photographic equipment, sporting goods, luggage, business and store machines, and optical equipment.

Taxes increased on whiskey, brandy, wine; night club and cabaret bills taxed 5 per cent.

Transportation costing over 35 cents taxed 5 per cent.

The Senate authorized levies by approximately $367,500,000 more than the House.

Excise taxes provided in the bill

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Germans Admit U-Boat Fired At a Destroyer; Full British Aid for Soviet

Russians growing more hopeful as Red Army holds foe on all vital fronts.

U. S. warship dropped depth bombs while directly over craft that fired torpedoes.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared today that Britain would place no monetary limit on her financial assistance to Soviet Russia.

By Alexander Werth

Reuters Special Correspondent

MOSCOW, Sept. 6—There is a strong impression in Moscow that events are taking a more favorable turn although the latest Soviet communique confines itself to a general statement that fighting continues on all fronts.

The defense of Leningrad, like that of Kiev and especially Odessa, has been organized with immense thoroughness.

The Germans in the Leningrad area are contending with enormous Russian forces against which they are obliged to send constant reinforcements if their positions are to be maintained at all.

The Germans realize a powerful counterattack in this Leningrad sector might place them in an extremely precarious position and that their troops risk being cut off by a double Russian thrust from Leningrad and from a southern direction.

"Wedge" Vital to Nazis

Hence the constant German concern to strengthen the Novgorod "wedge" southeast of Leningrad.

There is a growing belief in some quarters that the Germans realize the capture of Leningrad is hopeless, especially in a reasonable time. They may attempt to by-pass it and divert the forces south from Leningrad towards the upper Volga and possibly to Moscow.

The risk of such a move, with Marshal Voroshiloff's immense army around Leningrad ready for powerful sorties and operations, need not be emphasized.

The central sector around Smolensk seems to be somewhat stabilized with the initiative remaining to the Russians. Here the Germans have adopted a defensive attitude.

Position Obscure

The position east of Gomel is somewhat obscure but there is no reason to believe the German claim, or rather suggestion put out via a Finnish source, that they are progressing towards Bryansk, key town and rail junction about 220 miles southwest of Moscow.

They have been attempting to smash rail communications in this direction, which in itself is said to be incompatible with the claim that Bryansk is captured.

Viborg Shattered

WITH FINNISH FORCES AT VIBORG, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Russian retreat has left Viborg a shattered city.

Foreign correspondents touring Viborg at the invitation of the Finnish High Command found every building either damaged or demolished.

The railroad square suffered most at the hands of Soviet demolition squads. The station is a heap of rubbish. The railway tracks were either carried away or twisted out of shape.

All bridges were demolished. The Finnish officers claimed that only a lightning attack which threatened the Soviet garrison with sudden encirclement prevented the enemy from blasting the entire city as utterly as the railroad square.

Outside a number of undemolished houses were signs posted by the Finns: "Mines Removed."

Wide World

Lieut. Comdr. Laurence H. Frost

Commanding officer of United States destroyer Greer.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—A German communique declared today in connection with the case of the United States destroyer Greer that a Nazi U-boat fired two torpedoes at a destroyer in waters declared to be within the German blockade zone, but asserted the action was in self-defense against attacks.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 6 (AP)—The men of the U. S. destroyer Greer, which was attacked by a submarine en route to Iceland, said on their arrival here that the Greer's depth charges may well have sunk the undersea vessel.

The incident was described here as a German attack.

The Greer's officers and crew expressed conviction that they had at least damaged the submarine, for their instruments indicated that they were directly above it when they dropped their bombs.

'Gibraltar' of North

WITH ANGLO - AMERICAN FORCES IN ICELAND, Sept. 6 (AP)—Within a few short months this Atlantic Ocean island has been turned into a United States-British Gibraltar of the North.

Iceland bristles today with guns, airfields dot the countryside and warships of America and Britain comb surrounding waters in ever-watchful patrols.

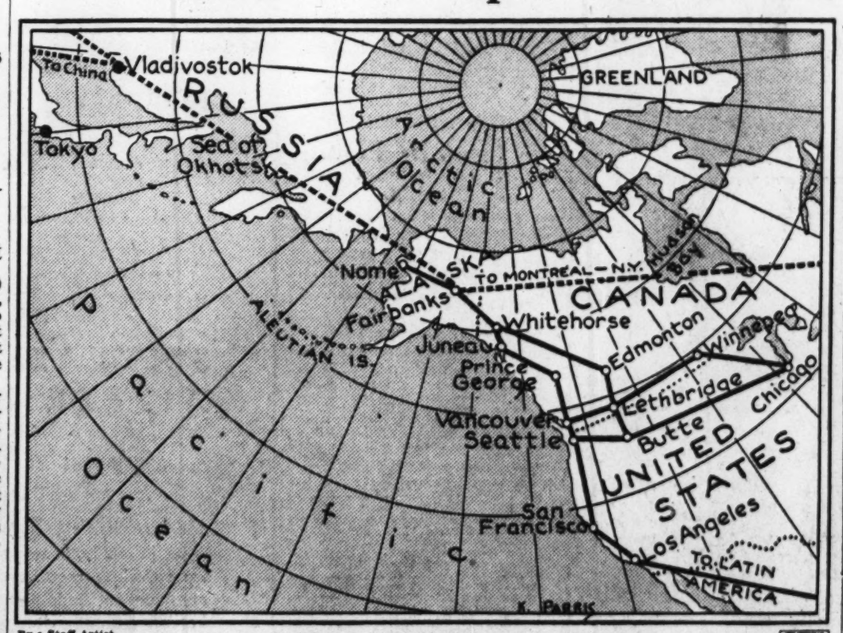
Newly-arrived observers are impressed at once with the defenses of this keystone in a communications arch over which arms and materials pass from America to Great Britain. Gibraltar itself and Malta in the Mediterranean are scarcely more strongly held than this barren land, which is half again the size of Ireland.

Censorship, of course, will not permit disclosure of the number of men or the amount of equipment here, but it can be said that the American, British and Norwegian forces on the island exceed the number of trained troops Britain had to repel invasion in the summer of 1940.

United States Marines in olive-green uniforms occupy an important place in Iceland's defense plans. Their guns and tanks have

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Canadian Air Expansion to Follow Peace



By a Staff Artist

Aviation Links East With West

Air line mergers in Canada point to the possibility of a new overland trans-Pacific route to Siberia and China, shown by the dotted line extending westward from Fairbanks, Alaska, and a northern transcontinental route eastward through Canada on the long diagonal from Alaska to Montreal and New York. This was the route followed approximately by the Lindberghs in their flight to the Orient. The solid lines denote established air routes.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has been flying over Canada to study its air training and air defenses.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 6—In the midst of Canada's all-out wartime effort in aviation, a part of the pattern of its peacetime aviation is beginning to emerge. The pattern includes the possibilities of establishment of a trans-Pacific land route by way of Alaska and Siberia to Asia, in addition to the present American over-water route to the Orient, and another Canadian transcontinental route, located probably north of the present Government-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Air line mergers, already reported in the Canadian press, point to the pattern of sub-Arctic air routes. These may reach to the Orient over the midnight sun route, come peace.

Purchase Reported

Prominent in the merger discussions has been Yukon Southern Air Transport, which operates over the diagonal route from Edmonton to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, with a spur from Vancouver joining it at Fort St. John, British Columbia. Yukon Southern has the kind of a route that makes other air operators, especially those with trans-Pacific ambitions, whistle, then star negotiating. The company's operations lie along the "Great Circle" route to Alaska. This was the route followed by Wiley Post, Howard Hughes and

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: Warning on Inflation

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 6

If you're a "white collar" worker, note from Leon Henderson's files what may happen to your purchasing power if inflation is allowed to go over the "brink."

Between 1915 and 1918, the decrease of real annual earnings in the telegraph industry was 35 per cent; in the Post Office, 27 per cent; Government employment in Washington, 25 per cent; public school teachers, 25 per cent; ministers, 24 per cent; newspapers, 23 per cent; book and job printing, 20 per cent.

Anti-Anti-Freeze

Motorists, already hit by gasoline and metal bottlenecks, may feel the defense pinch even more when it comes to getting anti-freeze for their radiators next winter. Priorities have just been clamped on two members of the alcohol family—ethyl (regular grain alcohol) and methyl (wood alcohol).

Both are essential in explosives. Methyl is also used in plastic parts for airplanes.

Farmer's Share

About 45 cents of each dollar spent by consumers for food goes to the farmer at the present time, Department of Agriculture economists said this week. The remainder pays for processing and distribution.

Jalopy News

The double-quick automobile wrecking campaign now under way in Ohio, New England, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas to increase the flow of iron and steel scrap will be extended next week to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

First recommendation was that all cars over 10 years of age be dismantled, but "graveyard" owners objected because their greatest demand for second-hand parts comes from owners of model T Fords.

Washers to Bombers

Shortage of metals, plus the stiff new curb on liberal installment buying terms have forced at least one washing machine company to turn over part of its plant to national defense. The Maytag Company of Newton, Iowa, announced that henceforth part of its employees will make parts for American and British bombing planes.

Shoe Outlook

No shortage of shoe leather is in sight yet, but OPM has appointed a special committee to look for supplies if present South American sources should be interfered with "by reason of increased military activities in Africa."

A second committee is looking into the possibility of shipping shoes to England this winter.

Soldiers' Sheep

Mary had one little lamb, but each soldier in the United States Army has to have 26 sheep to provide wool for his clothing for his first year of service, according to the quartermaster corps.

Rubber Ban

The "pinch" in rubber goods will be felt by consumers for the first time during September, the Department of Commerce pointed out.

Restrictions on manufacture will be enforced until Japanese threats to the Netherlands Indies are removed. If that source should be cut off, military supplies could probably be obtained from India, Ceylon and South America, but the civilian supply would suffer, experts here said.

Saving by Degrees

Watch for a Government plea for cooler houses this winter. One degree less in average temperature in oil-heated homes will save as much as 1,000,000 barrels, Price Administrator Leon Henderson estimated.

Higher Ceiling

The policy of allowing greater profits to encourage production has spread from the farm to the coal mines. On July 23, the Bituminous Coal Consumers Counsel asked a price ceiling 10 per cent above established cost. This week, even before that ceiling was promulgated, he asked that it be raised to 20 cents.

"We cannot patriotically ask for a ceiling on prices which would stifle production vital to defense industries," he explained.

Herter Support for Mayor Tobin Viewed as Prospect for the Future

Unlike '37 Stand on Nichols, Thinks Tobin Has Best Chance

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, who drew some political censure for his support of Malcolm E. Nichols during the 1937 Boston mayoralty campaign, is expected to take no active part in the 1941 fight.

Although Mr. Nichols is again in the fight, along with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Gov. and Mayor James M. Curley and minor candidates, Representative Herter, his friends report, will do nothing to hurt Mayor Tobin. Rather, if he finally publicly announces his stand, he is expected to back the Mayor despite his Democratic label.

Four years ago Representative Herter caused a split in G. O. P. ranks by his support of Mr. Nichols, former Republican Mayor. Political observers believe that most Boston Republican voters followed Henry Parkman, Jr., former State Senator, into the Tobin camp and made possible his victory.

It is understood Mr. Herter supported Mr. Nichols in 1937 because he believed the former G. O. P. Mayor was the only candidate who could defeat Mr. Curley. Now, however, his conviction is that Mayor Tobin stands the best chance of blocking Mr. Curley's return to mayoral power, his friends say.

Undoubtedly one reason the House Speaker is anxious to maintain a "hands-off" policy regarding the mayoralty fight this year is the fact that he may run for Lieutenant Governor next year. His active support of either candidate might result in loss of valuable votes in 1942.

Extra Pay

Political quarterbacks frequenting State House corridors are predicting that Senators sitting as judges in the Senate impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, will receive extra compensation.

Although the Senators and Representatives voted this year to boost their biennial pay from $2,000 to $3,000, the extra $1,000 is for the off-session year when legislators perform numerous non-legislative duties for their constituents.

Most persons realize that the Senators, particularly those outside of Metropolitan Boston, are saddled with considerable extra expense because of the trial. The total of this additional cost may run extremely high if the trial lasts a month or more, as is anticipated.

Many western and mid-western Massachusetts Senators must stay in Boston during the week at hotels or private residences. Furthermore, not the smallest item in the ledger is the loss suffered in their regular business through their daily attendance at the trial, which is required if they are to make a fair decision. Attendance, during the first two weeks of the trial, has been notably high.

It is understood that no actual movement for extra pay has yet been started among Senatorial judges. But Senate leaders freely predict that the issue will be raised and that favorable action will be taken by the Legislature when it returns to regular session after the trial.

How much will be sought is problematical. Special justices in district courts receive from $3.97 to $19.87 a day, according to the size of the court. Masters and referees sitting on court cases receive $25 a day and up. Some observers believe a $20 a day figure may be arrived at for the impeachment trial.

At the $20 a day rate the daily cost of the trial would run to nearly $800. And if the five members of the House Board of Managers also received extra remuneration, the cost would approximate $900 a day.

A total of $25,000 already has been appropriated for the impeachment trial, the first in Massachusetts since 1825. The House Board of Managers was given $10,000 to prosecute the case, while the Senate was granted $15,000 for conduct of the trial.

The House Board of Managers money goes for counsel fees and costs of conducting the proceedings leading to the articles of impeachment. The Senate appropriation is being used to summon and pay witnesses, hire court stenographers and the like. Witnesses are paid $1.50 a day plus five cents a mile for travel.

Although only six actual trial days have been held thus far, the testimony covers 870 pages. A staff of 10 workers, including four stenographers, are working to prepare the transcripts of each day's testimony for perusal of the Senate judges.

Sixty copies of the transcript are mimeographed, one of which goes to Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, by 11 p. m. after each day's session.

Edgar M. Mills

Dyers, Bleachers Win Wage Raise

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6 (AP)—Nearly 15,000 employees of dyeing, finishing, and bleaching plants in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, will receive a seven-cent-and-hour wage increase, beginning Sept. 22, Joseph W. Knapik of New York, National President of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers and Bleachers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced here.

The wage increase, which follows a 10 per cent raise granted by companies last January, was agreed upon after a 13-hour conference between union and company officials. The new agreement, to be in the form of a stipulation attached to existing contracts, will also provide for two holidays with pay, Christmas and Thanksgiving, Mr. Knapik said.

Do Your Children Appreciate Truly Good Music?

This is challenge now being taken to Nation's parents by veteran Hub educator.

In the conviction, born of experience, that little children can be taught to appreciate good music, a Boston woman is going to the country with this challenge to educators and parents:

"Can you give your young people a taste for the truly beautiful? An acute distaste for penny dreadful movies and howling 'popular' music?"

Miss Helen E. Leavitt, veteran of 26 years of music teaching, feels certain the answer is "yes."

And her answer is not that of a musical sophisticate who might try to teach Bach and Wagner or perhaps Hindemith and Schoenberg to youngsters.

Likes "Swing," Too

She's not one of those who turns up a pointed nose at a Victor Herbert, Jerome Kern, George Gershwin, and Johann Strauss. A live wire modernist, she even confesses to a thrill from some "swing" music, although she violently objects to most of the words.

No—Miss Leavitt is not a "highbrow" musician. She knows how to reach a child's natural feeling for beautiful melody, and has few qualms about the vehicles, so long as the result is improved musical taste.

For two years she has been putting her ideas into practice in summer morning concerts outdoors on Boston's cool Esplanade. Beside the Charles River, with colored sailboats in the background, she has entertained, first, a few hundred; then several thousand happy children with recorded concerts of better music.

Children Pleased

And the children adored it. Little Mary, for example, sat down after one of them and wrote, "It isn't possible for me to tell you how much I enjoyed the 'Children's Music Time' program this morning. Each part gave me a thrill: music, dancing, soloists, audience! I feel like giving you a great big 'thank you.'"

"I love the pieces of music, the dancing, and the singing," Jack scribbled in a pencilled note of gratitude. "But best of all is you for you talk to us as though we knew something."

And Boston has several thousand just such children—happier children who may grow up to understand and appreciate Beethoven and Mozart, Schubert and Brahms.

Could Happen Anywhere

What's the secret of catching their enthusiasm? No secret at all, Miss Leavitt says. It could happen in every town and village in the land.

Get the Parent-Teachers Association or the Rotary Club interested, she suggests. Arrange to have the school auditorium heated Saturday morning, if it isn't feasible to have the concert outdoors. The local music store will provide records and a machine—you can give them an advertising blurb on the program in return. Local dancers and singers should be willing to volunteer their services.

The way she describes it, it is all very easy. But one might add that the most important part is to find someone with informality and friendliness and enthusiasm to take charge. Someone who knows how to put together a program with an "appetizer, some soup, a salad, a bit of steak, and dessert," as Miss Levitt puts it, not "beef steak, roast beef, and more beef steak."

Children Will Attend

To be specific, she arranges Sousa marches, Aaron Copeland novelties, Strauss melodies and a bit of Jerome Kern around a dish no more solid than Harl MacDonald's San Juan Capistrano. She finds the children love such things as "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "Arkansaw Traveler," especially when orchestrated. Yankee Doodle in different styles provides painless introduction to harmony and counterpoint.

Will the children come? You can bet they will, she says—and points to the Boston success. Perhaps only a dozen the first time; but give them a happy morning, and word spreads fast. Perhaps they will come a bit skeptical, but they'll go away enthusiastic, convinced that real music is not so mysterious after all—perhaps something to be studied when one gets older.

And when that happens, you'll have done a lot toward what Miss Leavitt calls "making music the friend of your community."

Fay

These Youngsters Know Worthwhile Music

Top: Several hundred children—and not a few grown-ups, too—gathered this summer beside the Charles River on Boston's green Esplanade to listen to four special concerts of recorded music. Here is a portion of those at the final concert before the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Upper center: Solid comfort is demanded by this little member of the audience—right down to his father's straw hat, while his not-so-big sister loses herself in the beauty of the music.

Bottom: These two girls have brought along the day's occupation so as not to lose a moment's time while they enjoy the concert.

Inset: Miss Helen S. Leavitt of Boston who, with Warren S. Freeman of Belmont, directed the concerts this year and gave informal commentary on the music. Miss Leavitt would like to sell to other communities the idea of popularizing good music among children.

Moth-Proof Claim Is Hit by the FTC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday issuance of an order against the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine, and its sales agency, L. C. Chase and Co., Inc., New York, to "cease and desist from representing as moth-proof upholstery fabrics which are not permanently moth-proof."

The announcement stated that the Commission found that the Chase firm, described as a subsidiary of the Sanford Mills, had advertised a mohair upholstery fabric known as "Velmo" as having been treated so that it was "permanently moth-proof."

The commission ruled the "representations are exaggerated and deceptive."

Since 1923, the Commission stated, Sanford Mills has processed "Velmo" and guaranteed to make good "any claim of anyone who found cause for legitimate complaint because of moth damage."

But the Commission held that the processing of the mohair had "not, in fact, rendered the product moth-proof or immune from all moth damage."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Annual exhibition of the Dahlia Society of New England in conjunction with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. More than 30 classes for commercial and non-commercial blooms are included. At Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, until 9 p. m., and from 1 to 9 p. m., Sunday. Open free to the public.

Sunday

Quarter-finals of the Metropolitan district championship Softball Tournament under the sponsorship of the Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc. At the Cabot and Newton Highlands playgrounds, Newton, at 1:45 p. m. The semi-finals will be held next week-end.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, Robert Giddings, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Chinese Paintings" by Mr. Dart, at 3 p. m.

Free public concerts under the auspices of the Massachusetts WPA music project. Concert and evening parade with the Salem WPA band, Camille Coppez conducting, at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, beginning at 3 p. m. The Boston WPA band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Parkman bandstand, Boston Common, at 6:30 p. m. The Somerville WPA band, Malcolm Seaver conducting, at the Franklin Park bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m.

Monday

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts WPA Music Project. The Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting, at the Parkman Bandstand, on Boston Common, at 12 noon. Drill and evening parade, with the Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppez conducting, at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, beginning at 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Well on Top of Mt. Washington Required Skillful Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 6—More details on the completion of the Yankee Network water well atop 6,293-foot Mt. Washington, reported last Wednesday, disclose that the job was an interesting as well as an unusual engineering feat.

Ever since last December when the first frequency modulation (new staticless radio) broadcast station in New England was completed on Mt. Washington, the work of drilling a well so that operators could have water has been contemplated. Drilling work was begun last June by two engineers of the Bay State Artesian Well Company, Concord, N. H., but only last Tuesday—after penetrating to a depth of 1,080 feet—were their efforts crowned with success.

"The water is good, too," A. F. Sise, Chief Engineer of the radio station, said enthusiastically. "It averages about 33 degrees in temperature, it's apparently very soft, and it flows about five gallons a minute."

It is planned that this well above the clouds will flow directly into a building now being built to house equipment and seven men who will take care of the Network's new transmitter.

Speaking of actual drilling operations, Mr. Sise said that a cold steel drill weighing over a ton was used to sink the six-inch hole over 1,000 feet into the heart of the mouutain. In operation the drill and its supporting cable ride up and down assisted by the buoyancy of some 300 feet of water poured into the hole. The rate of drilling averaged about 16 feet a day.

Samples of rock taken every 10 feet will undoubtedly prove of interest to geologists, Mr. Sise said. The first 18 feet was largely composed of glacial till proving conclusively that Mt. Washington was overridden by glaciers during the Ice Age some 25,000 years ago. Directly underneath was found a 25-foot layer of solid gray granite containing much of the mineral mica, and on down were found alternating layers of hard and soft layers which became more numerous and pronounced as water was neared.

The digging of the well is expected to obviate the necessity of pumping water four miles up the mountain which is the present way a resort hotel on the mountain gets its supply.

Cog Line Prospers; Pays Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 6—The 40 employees of the Mount Washington Cog Railway, the line which from May until the middle of October puffs up and down the side of New England's highest mountain, got a surprise in their pay envelopes today when the entire receipts of the railway on the Labor Day holiday were distributed among the employees.

The surprise was arranged by Col. Henry H. Teague, President of the line, as a bonus for the employees' efforts in what has proved the railway's banner season in its 75 years of operation. Passengers on Labor Day paid the railway $1,332 and the entire amount was turned over to the employees today.

On Aug. 20, President Teague informed his employees that for the rest of the season they would all receive an extra day's pay for every day the Mount Washington Cog Railway hauled more than 600 passengers, and two extra days' pay for every day that their previous top passenger record was beaten. They have collected several such bonuses, and in appreciation of their efforts, President Teague announced that the railway management decided to also give them the entire Labor Day receipts.

Coakley Denied Data on Pardons

Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley today had lost one more skirmish in his battle against impeachment charges as State Prosecutor Robert T. Bushnell kept secret vital testimony given before the special legislative commission which investigated pardons and paroles.

Meeting the veteran Councilor face to face in the State House yesterday, after formal impeachment proceedings had adjourned, Attorney General Bushnell refused Mr. Coakley access to records of what Jere Gardner, Boston boxing figure, and Joseph Patriarca, brother of the Rhode Island gunman, disclosed in connection with the Patriarca pardon.

Mr. Coakley's alleged connection with the early release of Raymond L. S. Patriarca from jail in 1938 forms a link in the prosecution case against the Massachusetts politician.

Quincy Vocational School Expands

The machine shop facilities of the Quincy Vocational School have been doubled by converting three small rooms into one large room at a minimum of expense to the taxpayers, James N. Muir, Superintendent of Schools, announced today.

During the summer the renovations have been made and machines moved in by Benjamin F. Kingman, an instructor, with the aid of five trade school students. Thirty-six students may now be accommodated, twice the number previously accepted in the school's machine shop.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness this morning; mostly fair this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday except a brief shower early Sunday morning. Highest temperature today in the lower eighties. Cooler tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers followed by clearing today. Fair tomorrow with little change in temperature. Moderate to fresh southwest winds today.

Maine: Occasional showers and somewhat warmer today. Fair tomorrow, continued moderate temperature in south, showers and cooler in the north portion. Fresh westerly winds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	77	New Orleans	87	94
Chicago	64	85	New York	72	83
Denver			Norfolk	76	93
Kansas City	72	90	Philadelphia	69	91
Los Angeles	64	80	St. Louis	72	88
Miami	70	90	San Francisco	56	88
Minneapolis	54	80	Washington	69	89

A-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 6.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:29 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 12:47 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:09 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:41 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:39 p. m. Sunday.

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JORDAN'S—LUGGAGE—FIFTH FLOOR ANNEX

Order by Mail or Phone HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Conquest of Spanish Main Ended Isolation of America

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-ninth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—Port Limon is a little harbor along a hot, palm-fringed coral beach. The waves flowing into it with the rising of the tides are from the Atlantic Ocean, but long before they reach here they have been renamed the Caribbean Sea.

This body of water makes one think of the corner of a pond marked off by a rope as a safe place in which to swim. An island chain of the Greater and Lesser Antilles marks off this little corner of the vast Atlantic. Viewed by itself, it is not so little, either, for its greatest length is a full 1,500 miles and its broadest width 700.

It is a sea of golden legends about conquistadors, black-bearded buccaneers, and ships with silken sails. Port Limon is a story-telling city. Some of the tales are in pictures which he who rides may read. And the pictures are colored, too, with the yellow of ripe bananas, the green of banana groves, the white of colonial bungalows, the silver of gas tanks, and the blue of summer dresses, all against the dark background of Negro inhabitants.

Although this is Costa Rica's harbor, it seems a world apart. Ships steam in and ships steam out, but not Costa Rica's. Planes soar down and planes soar up, but not Costa Rica's. The white people here came from the north, the black people came from the east, the fruit lands are owned by aliens, much of the business is in the hands of foreigners. And there echoes through the streets a soft English from Jamaica or a harder English from north of Louisiana.

Ports Belong to Seas

Costa Rica's principal port is as a strange child left upon her doorstep. Rather, it is a basket of children brought from afar each with a story to tell. There is one story they all have in common, as old as the rivers and seas, told ten thousand times during five thousand years before little Port Limon was founded. It is that ports belong to the ocean and not to the land, ports are of water, ports are for boats, ports take orders from sailors.

Limon is a neighbor of Lisbon, Portugal, and a companion of Cadiz, Spain; Limon is on the same street as New York and is as a suburb of Boston. Limon bears the winds that shriek off Tierra del Fuego, the waves that beat on Gibraltar, the foghorns of London. The lights of Hamburg, Germany, and Naples, Italy, are reflected here. Limon's prosperity depends, not on mountain-bound San José, Costa Rica's capital, but on ships that sail to distant shores and dining tables in distant lands. Port Limon shouts to the visitor that seas bind lands together, that oceans are the highways of the world.

If some visitor from land-locked Montana or the Dakotas or Wisconsin, seeing no road signs on the bounding waves, is inclined to doubt that, let him sit here on a bench beside the shore and look north. There, in his imagination, he may see a fleet of four clumsy, little sailboats, carrying 140 men, slowly zigzagging its way toward our port. The winds seize the tiers of snapping sails billowing from the tall masts, and toss the boats about as though shaking out a blanket. Waves leap up to assist the boisterous wind.

Little Fleet Arrives

But slowly the little fleet moves in. Gradually it works its way behind an island in this harbor, out of the path of the storms. Its captain brings it to rest as four limping horses, needing food and rest. No, its admiral brings it to rest—for that fleet is piloted by Admiral Christopher Columbus. He has come full 5,000 miles in those vessels, through furious storms, on unfamiliar seas. It is Sept. 18, 1502, and this is Columbus's fourth voyage from the Old World, the only one on which he saw the mainland of America.

As we sit here looking at those leaking, battered little ships that left Cadiz more than four months earlier, and note the gray wall with which the horizon shuts away the continents and seas, we may feel safely isolated, but it is a delusion, for Columbus has made this sea the highway of the empires and a center of the world.

Here was the Spanish Main. Of course, Main means mainland, but since the sea carried the treasure boats and treasure hunters and was the road for all the armies and the tie binding all the conquests, the water took the name of land, and ever shifting sea waves became the "Spanish Main."

Within a very few years from the warm September day on which Columbus cast anchor before Limon, other daring Spaniards, with bold bands of looting plunderers, were piercing into every country washed by the Caribbean. Look just below our jungle-encircled bay and you'll see Balboa cutting his way through dense, vine-entangled marshes to the Pacific Ocean. You'll see rivals behind Balboa, as he before had crushed his colleagues and rivals.

Conquering Invaders

Pizarro takes his former chief Balboa's boats and sails out on the uncharted Pacific to sack gold-decked Peru. Two Spanish invaders, each working against the other and starting from a different port, pierce through the almost endless forests of Colombia, beyond thickets that no white man since has penetrated. Cortez pillages Mexico; cruel Alvarado and his iron-clad comrades push through lush, torrid swamps to Guatemala's highlands, Davila moves north from here into Nicaragua. They fight Indians, fight one another, and send messengers back home to fight with the Government.

Spaniards came 5,000 miles in flimsy boats, over hostile seas, to face one another in jungles along the Spanish Main. These areas are still largely without roads, even in 1941, and you can cross neither Nicaragua, Costa Rica, nor Honduras, from end to end or from coast to coast by car, yet the ocean road brought Spaniards here as to a tournament, to joust with one another and to race each other through vine-barriered jungles to Indian cities.

British came, too, and Dutch and French. In these American seas, marked off by Yucatan and Florida and secluded by Antillean isles, Europe's fleets met one another. Europe's most famous admirals came to American waters to display their prowess. On these shores Britisher besieged Spaniard, Spaniard attacked Britisher, and behind the scattered isles beyond this port they lay in wait for one another.

Every promontory and hollow on these coasts still bears a name it received from men who came 5,000 miles in sail boats to land upon them. And without hesitation they went around Cape Horn and came up on the Pacific Coast clear to San Francisco. To those men a San Francisco a Veracruz, Mexico, a Saint Augustine in Florida seemed all the same. What were a few thousand miles to men who sailed the leaping waves!

Here the myth of American isolation vanishes. You hold in your hands the ties that make the whole world one. You see Europe and hear it all about you. The very signs on the streets declare that any ambitious power which rules the waves also dominates America.

Cuba Collects Aluminum for America

Wide World

Scrap Metal Gathered in Havana

Cuban girls shown as they assisted in the collection of scrap aluminum which is to be shipped to the United States. The metal is being collected under auspices of Comite Nacional de la Acera del Louvre, organized by the Amigos (Friends) de los Americanos. The United States will be asked to use the aluminum for construction of a bomber, with the suggestion that the plane be named Cuba. Sign at left says: "With the Americans, for the Americans to the end." Slogan of the Association is: "Aluminum for the Americans."

Citizens: Legal Rights and Duties Defined

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-ninth in a Series of 30 Articles

Under what circumstances has a government agent, such as a policeman, a district attorney, a detective, or other official, the right to ask you questions, and when must you answer or risk suffering some sort of penalty? The answer is that only after a written summons or subpoena has been personally served on you in connection with an actual proceeding or inquiry before a court, grand jury, governmental commission, or legislative committee can you be compelled to testify, to answer questions relative to that proceeding or inquiry.

There are many instances in which you may wish voluntarily to co-operate with the public authorities by giving such information as you have, but in which no one can lawfully demand that you do. Such would be the questioning of bystanders by traffic officers at the scene of an accident. You probably will answer all questions, but you have a perfect right to refuse.

City, state, or Federal Government detectives may come to your home or place of work and ask you questions about the commission of a crime. You need not answer them. Policemen may ask you to come down to police headquarters to answer questions about suspicious characters, about a crime committed in your neighborhood, about the sanity of someone you know. You need not go. If you are taken by force, without subpoena or warrant issued in a proceeding already commenced, you have a right to sue for unlawful arrest.

Contempt Guilt

But if you fail to heed a lawful summons or subpoena, you may be guilty of contempt of court and subject to fine or imprisonment or both. If you are not sure of the legality of any paper served on you, which demands your presence at a trial or hearing, ask someone in authority in whom you have confidence, or consult an attorney.

If called as a witness, usually you have a right to demand to be paid one day's witness fee, plus traveling expenses fixed by law—so many cents per mile. Demand that it be paid at the time you are handed the subpoena, even though you may not know the exact amount, and this will preserve your rights.

Having gone to court or to some other authorized governmental hearing, you must answer any questions that may be asked you concerning the subject of that hearing, or concerning your own position and qualifications that may show your ability to give pertinent testimony. Failure to answer will likely subject you to punishment for contempt.

You need not, however, answer questions on what are called privileged communications. Confidential communications between husband and wife cannot be the subject of question and compulsory answer in other civil or criminal suits, unless the suit is between the husband and wife themselves. Nor can such an answer be compelled without the consent of the spouse other than the one testifying.

Advice by Attorney

Communications by a client to his attorney in the course of professional employment, as well as advice given by the attorney, cannot be violated without the client's consent. Communications to a spiritual adviser are likewise protected when they are made in the course of discipline, enjoined by the individual's church.

The law generally holds these communications inviolable on the ground that it is to the public interest that complete confidence should exist in these relationships, without fear that what may be said can be used against the confidante.

Husband and wife cannot ordinarily be compelled to testify the one against the other.

One cannot be forced to testify against himself in a criminal trial. And one is privileged to refuse to testify to what may tend to incriminate him. That is, he cannot be made to give information which might cause him to be prosecuted for a crime.

A witness to a crime may be questioned by police, but cannot be compelled to answer. He cannot be taken to police headquarters or a police station without his consent, unless he himself is suspected of the commission of the crime or complicity in it, or unless the state law permits the arrest of a material witness to a major crime.

Contempt of Court. Contempt consists not only of refusing to obey a subpoena or to answer questions in a legal proceeding or hearing, but of conduct disrespectful to the court or other judicial body or officer. Deportment contrary to the dignity or authority of the court, disregard of its order, refusal to produce documents or other evidence, interference with the orderly conduct of a trial or other judicial proceeding—these are all included in the varieties of contempt. Punishment can be meted out by the court or judicial officer without a trial. No hearing at all is necessary if the contemptuous conduct occurred under the direct observation of the court.

Arrest. Arrest is the taking of a person into custody. It can usually be done without a warrant only when one is caught in the act of committing a crime or at the beginning of the act or immediately after the act.

When one is arrested without reasonable cause, he can sue the one who arrests him or causes his arrest, for damages caused by the injury to his reputation, the mental shock, and the mental and physical suffering.

It is inadvisable to resist arrest, however, even though one knows that there is no cause or justification for it. It is safer, both from the legal and the practical points of view, to submit, and then seek a remedy later. There is more excuse for resisting arrest by a plain clothes officer, however, than by one in uniform, until the plain clothes man shows his credentials.

A private citizen has the legal right to arrest a person caught in the commission of a major crime, such as murder, robbery, arson, theft, burglary, or to arrest a person who is inciting mob violence.

U. S. Leaders to Confer With California Bar

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

In old-fashioned town meeting method at Camp Curry beneath the towering granite domes of Yosemite National Park, national leaders, including Francis Biddle, U. S. Attorney General, will talk over with members of the California State Bar at their Sept. 16-20 convention the many complex problems of how to utilize democracy to meet the crises and challenges facing the United States today.

The meeting is of national importance because of the national leaders participating and because of the national issues to be discussed.

"American laws and institutions are facing a crisis, both on the international front and on the domestic front," says Loyd Wright of Los Angeles, President of the California Bar. "This crisis is much nearer than many of us realize, by reason of new philosophies of government that conflict sharply with our constitutional form of government under which we have so greatly prospered as a Nation. The central issue is whether our form of government can work under emergency conditions."

In planning a national forum on the subject, "Making Democracy Work," leaders of the California bar are certain that faith in American institutions will be strengthened. The town-meeting method of discussion through the democratic way of give and take was chosen by the Bar as symbolic of the very purpose of the convention, the purpose of understanding how democracy can meet its problems today.

Participating in these discussions will be experts in every phase of national thought of special interest to the legal profession. In addition to Attorney General Biddle other members of the Federal Government who will participate in the panels are Brig. Gen. Phillip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hours Division of the United States Department of Labor; Ganson Purcell, Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Willis Ballinger of the Federal Trade Commission; Thurman Arnold, Chief of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department; Maj. Edward S. Shattuck, Chief counsel of the Selective Service System, and Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire. In addition, specialists from the California bar will take an active part in discussions.

Panels will be held on wages and hours, price control, Federal trade practices, recent epochal decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the effect of the national emergency on legal problems affecting the public, present applications of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, employer and employee relations with each other and the Government, and probate, trusts, taxation and investment.

By a Staff Artist

Railroad Traffic Expert To Speed Gas for East

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Ralph Park Russell, Hanover, Pa., railroad traffic authority, started today to enlist the Nation's rail resources to relieve the Eastern Seaboard's oil and petroleum shortage.

Mr. Russell, Car Service Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was named by Ralph K. Davies, Acting Co-ordinator of the Defense Petroleum Office, as Chief of the agency's rail transportation section. Mr. Davies said Mr. Russell would devote his full time to railroad transportation prolbems applicable to the oil and petroleum shortage situation.

Previously, the railroads volunteered to reduce rates for oil and gasoline shipments by tank cars after the petroleum industry had agreed to utilize all available tank cars to transport gasoline and oil from producing areas to the East.

The railroad's proposal was given prompt indorsement by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which agreed to approve the new rates within a day after their submission instead of the usual 30-day period.

There was no immediate indication, however, that the Russell appointment and the railroad agreement would result in a quick end of the gasoline sales curtailment program. A spokesman for the Co-ordinator's office said that nightly filling-station curfews and reduced deliveries of motor fuel to dealers would continue in the East until there was a guaranteed reserve supply for industrial, civilian and defense needs.

Stations Face Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Petroleum Co-ordinator's office said that the eastern overall cut of 10 per cent in gasoline consumptoin during September would mean that many filling stations without customers in the essential-motor-vehicle-use classification would have their supplies cut by 15 per cent.

In announcing the September rationing program, the office said the curtailment for this month would force nonessential consumers to get along with 15 per cent less gasoline.

On that basis, it was explained, stations serving only private motorists would get only 85 per cent of the supplies of gasoline they handled during July, the month on which rationing reductions were based.

An order of the Price Administration Office reducing consumption by 10 per cent exempted from the supply restrictions all vehicles essential to commerce, business, health, and safety.

Biddle Takes Oath As Attorney General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Francis Biddle, member of a widely-known Philadelphia family, took over today as head of the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Biddle, an ardent New Dealer, is the fourth Attorney General named by President Roosevelt. Two of his predecessors, Frank Murphy and Robert H. Jackson, have been promoted to Supreme Court Justiceships. The third, Homer Cummings, retired to private law practice.

Mr. Biddle took the oath of office in the White House yesterday, a few hours after his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Jackson, under whom Mr. Biddle served as Solicitor General, administered the oath.

Charles Fahy, present Assistant Solicitor General, is regarded as a likely successor to Mr. Biddle as Solicitor General.

Warning Unit in N. C. To Include 18,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Steps toward establishment of an 18,000-man air raid warning unit in North Carolina were outlined recently by Brig. Gen. Walter H. Frank, commander of the Third Air Force interceptor branch, prior to a conference in Raleigh with Col. J. W. Harrelson, State Defense Chairman.

Integral part of the system to be established, according to General Frank, is a vast network of civilian spotters stationed in strategic points throughout the State and trained to determine the type, altitude, approximate speed and course of invading aircraft.

State and local defense groups will select these spotters, all of whom will be voluntary civilian workers, and the Army will then assume control of training and operation of the unit, General Frank said.

Postal Obstacles: Dogs and Stairs

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (AP)—The National Association of Letter Carriers would like to get two things cleared up by definite orders from the Post Office Department:

Must carriers deliver mail to premises where there is a vicious dog?

Do they have to climb stairs to deliver mail in buildings where there is no elevator?

The Association in convention resolutions points out that the Postal Employees Guide says no in both instances, but that Post Office officials often require carriers to make such deliveries.

Other resolutions urged pensions for letter carriers' widows, and optional retirement by an employee after 30 years of service. Retirement now is at the age of 65.

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A fine Forstmann woolen is the basis of the character of this coat — smart, wearable, long wearing! The lines are slender and straight and becoming to almost every figure. The big wolf collar is warm, flattering and luxurious Blue: green with platinum or brown wolf.
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Wage Increases in Cotton and Rayon Lines Forecast Trend in New England

Judge McLellan Mentioned For Law School Deanship

The Federal Focus

Judge Hugh D. McLellan's resignation from the Federal District Court of Massachusetts leaves no vacancy, but for the first time in many years gives a Democratic President a majority of the appointees on the local bench.

Not only does it overbalance the four-member court, but also paves the way for a solidly New Deal judiciary in this State. The only Republican-appointed judge left on the bench, Senior Justice Elisha H. Brewster, reaches retirement age this Fall. He is expected to take advantage of the retirement provisions.

Acceptance by the President of the McLellan resignation would constrict the Court to the trimembership originally planned. Congress, in appointing a fourth Justice to this district in 1939, provided that the judgeship lapse on the first vacancy.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) from Cambridge recently placed before his colleagues a bill to make the fourth judgeship permanent.

The President has already had the privilege of appointing all three members of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Boston, and for which at one time Judge McLellan was prominently mentioned. Despite the support of James Roosevelt and the then Ambassador to England, Joseph P. Kennedy, his appointment was reportedly blocked by his former Republican connections.

Remembered from the days of his private practice as a brilliant trial lawyer, Judge McLellan's announcement has revived two reports current during the past two years. He is said to be in line for a public post, perhaps a deanship at a local law school. He has taught at Harvard Law School for several years where his path has crossed that of Calvert Magruder, professor, and now Senior Justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge McLellan's announcement that he would re-enter private practice also enlivens a belief in some quarters that he will join forces with his former law associate, John Noonan.

* * *

Wage Act Extension

Extension of Federal Wage-Hour regulations to "cover" maintenance employees servicing firms engaged in interstate commerce—at one time considered beyond the province of the Wage-Hour law—apparently has been conceded by one Rhode Island firm.

The Wage-Hour office in Boston, headed by Leo A. Gleason, now Acting Regional Administrator for New England and believed likely to receive appointment soon as actual chief, has won without a contest a civil suit covering this point. The employees in question worked in a Providence building housing jewelry firms.

The Wage-Hour Division contended that the maintenance workers came within the clause extending the Act to all workers engaged in occupations essential to production of goods for interstate commerce.

* * *

Two Grand Juries

Agents of Thurman Arnold's antitrust division took offices in the Federal Building in Boston several weeks ago and began calling in officials of chain stores. One of their acts was also to commandeer the Federal Grand Jury. This week the antitrust men were still holding sway, and for the first time in Bay State history, Massachusetts was under the necessity of summoning two grand juries. The old one, to hold over as long as necessary on antitrust matters, and a new one for new business.

D. Mc.

Danaher Hits At $5 Auto Tax

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut announced recently he would endeavor to eliminate the $5 "use" tax on automobiles from the new tax bill, saying such a tax would "open the door wide" to ultimate federal control of traffic and gasoline stations.

After announcing his intention to the Senate, Mr. Danaher said he had these objections to the tax:

"1—The Federal Government should not impose a tax on personal property within a State.

"2—The Federal Government could increase the amount of the tax in the future and invade one of the few remaining fields for State taxes upon which the States are dependent for revenue for building highways.

"3—If the use of the tax is justified there may be many other fields of local taxation which the Federal Government may invade next."

Resort Shops at Lake Placid Nantucket . . . Magnolia

SWEATERS, TWEEDS AND PLAIDS FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

Scotch Tweed Coat FOR FALL $85 up

A coat for daily wear during the coming season.

Tailored to order in your choice of 500 MATERIALS

Imported Sweaters, Scarfs, Hats, Shawls and Accessories

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Workers Gain Paid Holidays In New Pacts

Wage raises recently given 15,000 employees in a group of cotton and rayon finishing mills in southern New England are the largest granted in these plants this year, it is reported by the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The seven or eight plants concerned make only a small portion of the industry in this region. It is expected that increases will subsequently follow elsewhere.

A small advance was put into effect earlier this year in the plants making the current increase. These are located in Rhode Island, Connecticut and southwestern Massachusetts.

The present advance ranges from five to seven cents an hour. Payment of workers on Christmas and Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays is included. The new rates go into effect the latter part of September.

Plants involved are organized by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Agreement on the wage boost was reached at conferences in Providence, R. I., between the union and spokesmen for the plants.

Blimp Base Jobs At South Weymouth Still in Future

Each Monday morning brings a crowd of several hundred jobseekers to the South Weymouth site of the new $5,000,000 Navy dirigible blimp base, but they find nothing but neighbors who wish they were less mystified about when the project will begin.

Contractors for the job have been announced by the Navy Department. The rush for work has been on for more than a month, but not a single job has been obtained yet. Applicants for work come on other mornings as well, but in fewer numbers, residents of the White Street section said today.

Homeowners and landowners within the proposed Weymouth, Rockland, Abington tract of land, have not yet been approached by adjusters and they have no information as to how long they may occupy their homes.

Automobiles bearing registration plates from more than half the States have been seen in the section recently.

Wage-Hour Boston Office Gets a New Director

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Appointment of Leo A. Gleason to head the Wage-Hour Administration's regional office at Boston in succession to Robert P. Dolan is reported by reliable sources.

They said also that James Nelson had been appointed Acting Assistant Regional Director in the Boston office.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.75mc (16.9m): Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m): Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Sept. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Musical Variety, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary by H. C. Ferraby, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 16.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Headline News" by J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert given by the Orquesta Progresista: TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Guest Speaker, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 6

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:10 p. m.—"London Calling," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Berlin—11:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 16.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; news in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.56 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:50 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Filene's MEN'S STORE BOSTON, MASS.

Announcing the arrival of

Collins & Fairbanks

Men's Fall Hats

Regular patrons and friends who have worn and preferred Collins & Fairbanks Hats in the past will doubtless be glad to know of the arrival of a brand new Fall shipment of their favorite felts. The 1941 hats in every way live up to our 50 year old reputation for hats of quality and distinction. Here you will find the hat you want, as you always have. You will also find the same familiar faces, ready as ever to accord you the same courteous, differential treatment we've always considered it such a privilege to offer in the past.

JAMES F. HYDE, Manager.

Collins & Fairbanks Shop—Just inside the Washington Street Door of Filene's Men's Store
Exclusive Headquarters for Collins & Fairbanks Suits and Hats

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Fenway— "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial— "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore— "Blondie Goes Latin," 1:05, 4:05, 8:05. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Metropolitan— "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Ice Capades," 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern— "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage From Hong Kong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:08, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum— "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount— "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston— "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 9:30, 12:03, 2:27, 5:00, 7:51, 10:06; Stage show 10:55, 1:19, 3:43, 6:52, 9:07.

Scollay— "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater— Raymond Gram Swing. Counterfeit Money, "Those We Love"; travel, Tunisia. Fly Casting. Mack Sennet Comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State— "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix— "Lowell Thomas on American Sea Power." "So You Think You Know Music." "T. V. A." "Mack Sennett Comedy." "Travel." "Disney Cartoon," and 30-minute news digest. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Hurricane Smith." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont— "Blondie Goes Latin." 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 9, 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown— "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Roundup," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglan. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison. 2:05, 5:09, 8:13. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2:34, 6:58, 9:44.

Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. Continuous 1 to 11.

Harvard: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. "Million Dollar Baby," Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

University: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:59, 6:10, 9:35. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and M. Lindsay. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:54, 7:54. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. Continuous 1 to 11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," W. Pidgeon-Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," D. Ameche-Bette Grable. 3:29, 6:29, 9:29. "I'll Wait for You." 2:07, 5:07, 8:07.

Park: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and H. Heidt. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "March of Time," "West Point Widow." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2:30, 6, 9. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:50, 7:20, 10:20.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "I'll Sell My Life," "Great Guy," James Cagney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "For Beauty's Sake." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Mystic: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Jungle Girl," (New Serial No 1); Tom Neal and Frances Gifford. 1:55, 7:55. "Danger Ahead," James Newill and Dorothea Kent. 2:25, 5:10, 8:25. "King of the Turf." Adolph Menjou. 3:27, 6:12, 9:27.

Orpheum: "Caught in the Draft," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:30, 4:50, 7:55. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 2:50, 6:10, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:49, 7:51. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:02, 6:21, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellaway: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Million Dollar Baby," Baby Sandy. 2:20, 8:15. "I'll Wait for You."

NEEDHAM—Melrose: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Life With Caroline." 3:45, 9:45. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Singapore Woman." 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt and M. Reynolds. "Criminals Within."

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "That Night In Rio," D. Ameche, Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and "The Lone Wolf Meets A Lady." Warren William, Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Central: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Dennis Bruce. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Melody for Three," "Petticoat Fever," Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Strange Alibi," A Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and H. Parrish. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison and Karen Verne. 2:06, 6:06. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:40, 9:40.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "The Shining Victory." Continuous from 2.

WATTERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Emergency Landing." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bride Came C.O.D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Dennis Bruce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Bride Came C.O.D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

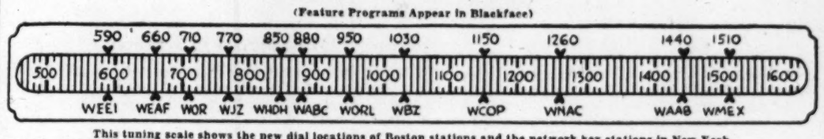
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Bride Came C.O.D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and Wm. Holden. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 3:52, 8:22. "Tight Shoes," John Howard and Binnie Barnes. 2:25, 6:40, 9:51.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; Reflections in Rhythm	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition...	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood" drama	National Farm and Home Hour	San Juan launching "Call to Youth"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30			Musical Roundup	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45				Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Siesta	"George and Dixie"	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	New England to the	"What's on the Air?"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, tenor	Organ Concert
1:45	Colors	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	**Yugoslavian King**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Braves-Philadel-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	**Wendell Willkie**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	phia Nationals baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	National Tennis	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	Singles	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Five Star News
3:00	National Tennis	Howard Ropa, songs	Campus Capers	phia Nationals baseball	Sports and Music
3:15	Singles	Indiana Indigo	Patti Chapin, songs	game	Sports and Music
3:30	National Tennis	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	"A Job—or College?"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
3:45	Singles; News		Golden Melodies	phia Nationals game	Sports and Music
4:00	National Tennis	News; Club Matinee	Music; Week-End Whimsey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Singles	Club Matinee	A Boy, a Girl and a Band; orchestra; songs	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30	National Tennis	Club Matinee		World's Series talk	Melody Mirror
4:45	Singles	Club Matinee		"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	National Tennis	Glen Miller's Sunset Serenade	"The World Is Yours" dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Singles			Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Music in the Air;	Glen Miller's Sunset	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	News	Serenade	Better Business drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Elmer Davis	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"What Burns You Up?"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	"What Burns You Up?"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	**'People's Platform'**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	The Shining Hour
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series; Sports comments	Five Star News
7:30	**Sen. Robert A. Taft**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Bandwagon";	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra
7:45	**Sen. Robert A. Taft**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	McCreery's Orchestra	Inside of Sports"	Count Basie's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field	cussion
8:30	City Desk; drama	Bishop and the Gargoyle, drama	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense Progrm
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis			Hawaii Calls	Marion Hale, songs
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headline"	National Barn Dance	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Mark Warnow's**	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**"America Preferred"**;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**NBC Summer Symphony**	Orchestra	**Zimbalist; orchestra**	cal Album
10:00	"Serenade"; music	**NBC Summer Symphony**	"Grand Ole Opry"	**Chicagoland Concert:**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**NBC Summer Symphony**	"Grand Ole Opry"	**Henry Weber's Orch.**	Roy Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	"Defense for America,"	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	dramatization	**Attilio Baggiore, tenor**	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Dolly	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Dawn's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Joseph A. Frohock	Dance Digest
11:30	Baron Elliott's Or-	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies,"	"Day's End"; News
11:45	chestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; Music

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1230kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	**The World Today**	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestra
9:15	**Egon Petri, pianist**	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	**Egon Petri, pianist**		"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Service of The Mother**
11:00	News; **Library of**	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	**Church, The First**
11:15	**Congress Concert:**	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Church of Christ,**
11:30	**Budapest String**	Riddin' Is Range	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	**Quartet**	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano Parade	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tab-	**Music Hall on the Air;**	String Ensemble; tenor,	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	ernacle Choir	**Symphony Orchestra**	violinist, quartet	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	**Music Hall on the Air;**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	News Preview	**Symphony Orchestra**	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Syncopation Piece	WBZ News of the Air	"Silver Strings"; orch.	"Tavern of Rest"; male	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Syncopation Piece	WBZ News of the Air	Edward A. Rece, cond	quartet	baritone
2:00	**"Invitation to**	**"Hidden History"**	The Far East"	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	**Learning": forum**	**Foreign Policy talks**	Flute and Harp	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; Rhapsody in	Tapestry Musicale	**University of Chicago**	"I Hear America Singing"	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	Rhythm	Tapestry Musicale	**Round Table**	"I Hear America Singing"	**gram**
3:00	Columbia Broad-	Joseph Marais' African	"18th Century Favorites"	**"Questions for Ameri-**	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	casting Orchestra;	Trek	H. V. Kaltenborn	**cans," Dorothy Thomps'n**	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Bernard Herrmann,	"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Nat'l Rifle Matches from	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Camp Perry, Ohio	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Songs of the Range
4:15	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	Frank Black, conductor	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	WOHL's Sophisticates
4:30	"Spirit of '41"	News; Concert Hall of	"Young America Sings	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	the Air	and Swings"; songs, or.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Bill"
5:00	**The Family Hour:**	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra,	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	**Gladys Swarthout,**	Olivio Santora, yodeler,	edy drama	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra,	Twomey's Irish Minstrels
5:30	**R Graham, soloists**	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra,	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra,	Religious program
5:45	Sports commenta	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra,	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra,	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	CBC Military Band from	News; Baseball scores
6:15	music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	Toronto	Diminutive Classics; or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Sports Digest; Music	News Service	Sam Brewer, news; orch.;	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Edward Tomlinson	Baseball News	Elizabeth Wayne, news	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	**News from Europe**	"These Four Men," Biog-	"Rookies"; comedy	Defense Varieties
7:15	Four Clubmen	**News from Europe**	raphy of Wm. Churchill	sketch	Defense Varieties
7:30	**World News Tonight**	News of the Day	"Bandwagon";	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**World News Tonight**	Dance Hour; transcrptns	McCreery's Orchestra	Network Program	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen, Charlie	**American Forum**	C. Hageman
8:15	Or.; James Melton	guests; drama	McCarthy	**American

Gifted Goshen, Mass., Workers Turn Their Handicraft Into Source of Income

750 Knitters For British In Brookline

The Brookline Branch of the British War Relief Society, now has more than 750 knitters, representing steady growth in number and activity during the few months since the committee was organized, according to Mrs. Roger I. Lee, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. John P. Monks originally planned starting a Brookline workshop for British War relief. Then she moved some distance away, and being unable to continue, asked Mrs. Henry Seton to take over the enterprise. Meanwhile, Mrs. Melvin Johnson Jr., noted tennis star, was taking time out from tennis to have a group of knitters meet at her home on certain regular days. The wool they used came from the British Workshop on Newbury Street, and Mrs. William Endicott, the head of it, proposed the organization of a large Brookline committee.

Shop's Progressive Moves

Within a short time a shop was opened in an empty store building Mrs. Vincent Pinkham was director; Mrs. John Homans superintended the decorating and with the help of donations of furniture by Mrs. Roger Ernst, bunting and display tables by Mrs. Elliott Cutler, and invaluable knitting machines by Mrs. Gardner Norton and Mrs. Holmes Perkins Jr., the room was ready without a penny spent.

A tea for which everything was contributed by committee members, marked the opening and spurred interest in the project. The shop, however, had been made to look so attractive the store building was soon rented. The committee then moved to its present location on the corner of Charles and Beacon Streets where George Wightman has lent the use of his house. Mrs. John Sweetser and her daughters, Susan and Violet, helped Mrs. Pinkham with the moving and decorating.

General Committee Members

Members of the general committee are Mrs. Monks, Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk, Mrs. Paul F. Clark, Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge, Mrs. N. Stuart Campbell, Mrs. Richard Chute, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane Jr., Mrs. Reginald Fitz, Mrs. George Higginson, Mrs. William Jason Mixter, Mrs. John A. Moir, Mrs. Samuel Mixter, Mrs. Abraham Pinanski, Mrs. G. Holmes Perkins Jr., Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. Howard B. Sprague, Mrs. Preston Stephenson, Mrs. Hazel Wightman, Mrs. Sherman Whipple and Miss Mary G Pulsifer.

Mrs. Lee heads the executive committee with Mrs. Johnson, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Daniel Tyler Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. Albert F. Bigelow, Secretary; Mrs. Henry Seton, former Chairman; Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler, Mrs. Ernst, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Richard K. Hale, and Mrs. Homans.

Deft Are Needles of Hampshire Hills Group

Four of the Hampshire Hills' Handicraft Association of Goshen, Mass., who are engaged in needlecraft. This is one of the industries taught by the organization, which for an annual fee of $1 instructs members in handicraft, much in demand by visitors to the Berkshire Hills region.

Army Prepares For Winter Work, Contracts Show

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Army is getting ready for winter fighting. Contracts announced by the War Department today:

Interstate Manufacturing Company, Ashland, Mass., 12,515 parkas, $41,093.

American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., 6,600 snow goggles, $8,184.

Snocraft, Inc., Norway, Maine, 16,497 snowshoe bindings, $19,796; 1,277 Alaska snowshoes, $11,493.

Northland Ski Manufacturing Company, Laconia, N. H., 16,000 snowshoe bindings, $20,000.

Dovre Ski Binding Company, West Concord, Mass., 15,000 sets ski bindings, $30,900.

Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., 5,000 rubber knee boots, $13,150.

United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., 20,000 rubber knee boots, $54,000.

Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Franklin, N. H., 25,600 pairs arctic socks, $55,040.

Dutch Jews Free Until Nazis Came

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister, said today that Jews enjoyed full citizenship in the Netherlands prior to the occupation by Nazi Germany.

Under the Duch Constitution, the Minister said, there was no discrimination among any Dutch subjects and a number of Jews have held high civilian and military office in the Netherlands.

Hampshire Hills Group Gives Credit to Miss Lena Barrus

Talents, long hidden under the proverbial bushel have come to light in Goshen, Mass., since the organization two years ago of the Hampshire Hills' Handicraft Association under the sponsorship of Miss Lena Barrus.

Miss Barrus, aware that a source of income for the gifted workers was being overlooked and also that visitors to that region were being deprived of the opportunity to secure articles they would gladly purchase and highly prize, set out to do something about it. She organized the association with membership dues of $1 a year and established the shop under the plan that 20 per cent of the sales be retained by it.

The money thus brought in provides for the services of able instructors of whom members may take free lessons in woodcraft, needlecraft and rug-making, either perfecting their own skill or adding new ones to those they already have. It is the object of the association not only to provide an outlet for the work of the native craftsmen and craftswomen, but also to develop "craftsmasters" whose work will become widely known.

Last winter, despite ice and snow, the classes were regularly attended by enthusiastic workers. Regular attendance and serious work in the craft is the only requirement for taking one of the courses.

The shop, located on the Berkshire Trail, displays for sale everything from wrought iron to jams and jellies. There are examples of woodwork, the art of the copper and silver smith; weaving, needlework and work with minute shells.

Not only does the association encourage New England craftsmanship and bring the craftsman and the buyer of his wares together, but it also links members of the community more closely together in a common interest and makes for more neighborliness among the already friendly townspeople.

NYA to Aid Thousands Of N. E. Students

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The National Youth Administration announced today that it would help approximately 450,000 students all over the Nation to continue their education careers during the new 1941-42 academic year just beginning.

Administrator Aubrey Williams estimated that the total number of students aided by part-time NYA jobs since the inception of its work program six years ago would pass the 2,000,000 mark this year. Already it has helped approximately 1,750,000 students to continue their education, Mr. Williams said.

He estimated that the average monthly employment program in 1941-42 in New England would be as follows:

Connecticut, 3,063; Maine, 1,599; Massachusetts, 10,277; New Hampshire, 1,237; Rhode Island, 1,542; Vermont, 965.

This year the NYA student work program will operate in approximately 1,700 non-profit colleges and universities and in 28,000 non-profit high schools throughout the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Students to be employed will be between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive, and in need of jobs to remain in school. Youths enrolled in secondary schools may earn between three and six dollars a month; college undergraduates between $10 and $20 a month, and graduates between $10 and $30.

School officials are responsible for the selection of students to be employees; for assignment and supervision of work, and for certain phases of administration of the student work program.

Museum Extends Education Exhibit

The exhibition entitled "The Museum in Education" at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will continue beyond the original closing date to Sept. 14. This is for the special benefit of teachers, librarians and school directors returning to Boston, after the summer vacation.

The exhibits on display have come from more than 31 museums. Leaflets composed of reproductions and publications suitable for school use are on sale.

Chinese Buddhist paintings, also on exhibition at the present time, will remain on display until Sept. 17.

NLRB to Consider Election in Lowell Strike

The next step in the biggest strike in Lowell for more than a year, which is now on at the biggest plant there, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, is scheduled for Monday. A conference covering all parties will then be held at the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The conference will consider the holding of a consent election among the employees to determine whether they want a union to represent them in collective bargaining. The union on strike has filed a petition for such an election.

The tie-up at the Merrimack company, which normally employs 2,500 workers, is probably the largest stoppage in Massachusetts at the moment. The concern is one of the principal manufacturers of corduroys and velveteens in the United States. Little of its work at present is on defense orders.

An unusual feature of the strike is that it was called by an independent union which has membership in local boot mills as well as this textile mill. The union is the Loom Fixers Club Association, Inc.

About 1,800 are reported on strike, and the rest are out because of lack of work. The plant is practically shut down except for the maintenance men. The strike began Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The issue is wages. L. S. Fox, General Superintendent of the mills, said that the company had posted a notice of wage increase of 10 per cent and a week's vacation with pay for those who had worked 40 weeks during the year.

The union had asked for a 25 per cent increase, Mr. Fox added, declining the 10 per cent raise.

gray "Persian" lamb

When you buy a fur coat, you want to make a sound investment for long wear. Our exclusive fur coats are made according to our specifications from quality skins. The workmanship and fashion designing are the best procurable at the price. Budget payments may be arranged on all fur coats.

Sketched: A simply tailored classic in natural gray "Persian" with mannish shoulders and roll collar. Size 18. $450*

Fur Salon, sixth floor

**Plus any Federal tax hereafter imposed which applies to the sale of this merchandise*

Stearns
BOSTON

A Stearns Winter Coat

made of 100% NEW WOOL*

is an investment in satisfaction and long wear

Our fur-trimmed winter coats combine quality furs and sound materials. The value of our untrimmed coats is in the worth of their fabrics, workmanship, and fashion. We have had both our fur-trimmed and our untrimmed coats made of 100% NEW WOOL* because we believe that they will give better service, will wrinkle less, will wear longer, and give more warmth and better satisfaction.

A vital point in the wearability of any coat is in its lining. We guarantee all our linings for two years. In all our coats, where it is practical, we interline them with 100% new wool*, which again makes for more warmth and longer wear. When the 100% new wool* interlinings are used, they are full-length linings in both the body of the coat and in the sleeves.

In the higher-priced coats, we use open-bottom linings to insure smoothness of fit and to prevent sagging. In addition, we finish the coat with hand-felling and the buttonholes are reinforced and hand-finished.

To the untutored eye these details may seem unimportant, but the buying of a winter coat is an important purchase. Not only that but it is an investment in satisfaction and long wear if the coat has been made to incorporate these necessary essentials of QUALITY.

When we use the word QUALITY, we mean that there is honest incorporation in a garment of all the component parts that experience has demonstrated makes for fashion, beauty, durability, excellence in workmanship and fitness for the purpose for which it was purchased.

**As defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.*

coats in women's, misses', junior misses' and specialized sizes
coats in Forstmann's and Juliard's 100% NEW WOOL* fabrics
coats in domestic and imported 100% NEW WOOL tweeds

untrimmed coats $30 to $50
trimmed coats $70 to $225.

Stearns
BOSTON

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to find real values. Read the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for shopping inspiration and patronize these advertisers. It pays!

Back-to-College

Bedding and Linens

Stearns dependable quality merchandise priced to meet present college budgets: Irish linens that, considering war conditions, are outstanding values, Cabin Craft bedspreads nationally known for their durability and piece-dyed beauty . . these are only a few of the back-to-school requisites now assembled on the third floor.

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Cabin Craft Bedspreads
with 3-letter monogram,
$6.00
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Durable, washable spreads in single and double bed sizes. Tan cotton with multi-color chenille pattern. Predominating tone: rust, red, or brown.

Bath Towels by Martex
$4.80 dozen

"West Point" towels in size 22x44. All-white or white with blue, gold, peach, red, or green borders.

Irish Linen Towels
$7.50 dozen

Webb's "Dew Bleach" huckaback towels in size 18x32. Hemmed. White with striped borders in red, blue, or green.

Irish Linen Napkins
$9.75 dozen

Linen damask napkins, hand-hemmed, in daisy, rose, or chrysanthemum design. Size 21x21.

"Stearns Temple" Cotton Sheets and Cases

Made of smooth durable cotton, finished with 3-inch and 1-inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.
cases 42x38½ .....38c each
sheets 63x108 .....$1.50 each
sheets 72x108 .....$1.60 each

Bed Pillows
$7.50 each

Filled with 50% white goose down and 50% white goose feathers. Blue-and-white stripe ticking. Corded edges.

Stearns
BOSTON

Canada Altered by War; What Changes Will Stay?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada has completed two years of war and changed itself so completely in the process that it will be virtually impossible to return to its former political or economical structure. Though this is hardly suspected by the Canadian people, the war has been a truly revolutionary process.

This process proceeds now, at the end of two years, with ever-gathering momentum. The beginning of the third year of war finds Canadians from coast to coast demanding more energy in the Nation's war program, more speed and more sacrifice. How successful Canada has been so far in reorganizing itself for war is a question difficult for a Canadian to answer, but here are a few facts, as recently released by the Government:

Canada now has 300,000 men in its active fighting forces and 170,000 men in its reserve, home defense army. This total force will pass the half million mark before the end of the year and will be equivalent in proportion to population, to an American force of about 6,000,000.

The active Army of 220,000 men consists of five divisions, with a sixth now being moblized. The Navy, which had 13 vessels at the beginning of the war and 3,600 men, now has 200 vessels (the largest being merchant cruisers and destroyers) and 20,000 men. By spring the Navy will have 400 vessels and 27,000 men.

60,000 in Air Force

The Air Force, most of it managing the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, consists of 60,000 men.

Finally some 500,000 men and women will be employed in war industries by the end of this year.

Altogether about a million Canadians out of a population of about 11,500,000 will be actively engaged in the war by midwinter.

As over 40 per cent, however, of the Nation's income is going into the war now, it is fair to say that four out of every ten workers are giving their entire time to the war. Or, putting it another way, the average Canadian works for three hours and twelve minutes a day for the war, the rest of the time for himself. He will work still more for the war next year when the cost of it rises.

Moreover, Canada's effort includes loans to Britain of about $900,000,000 this year or about a sixth of the national income.

Great Industrial Expansion

It is the industrial expansion of the war, however, that has brought the greatest basic change in Canadian Life. The war is industrializing Canada with a new investment of about $550,000,000 so far in new factories. New towns have sprung up, populations have shifted from country to city, families have changed their ways of life, large underprivileged classes have felt prosperity for the first time in 20 years, and a vast new and skilled population of industrial workers has sprung up which will want to stay in the factories after the war.

Not only has the internal balance of Canada's economy shifted more and more from the land to the factory, but the last two years have completely altered Canada's economic relations with the rest of the world.

The old British market, where Canada always enjoyed a large favorable trade balance, has become instead a borrower of Canadian goods. No Canadian grudges that, and aid to Britain will be limited only by this country's capacity to produce.

American Trade Mounts

At the same time Canada's business with the United States has been totally changed. Each Nation is buying more and more of the other's products, and now a joint board of experts is trying to mesh and rationalize the output of both. If such an arrangement can be continued into the postwar era, it will mean for Canada one of the largest shifts in its commerce since the Canadian Confederation was founded.

The war has produced between Canada and the United States the further bond of the Ogdensburg joint defense agreement, a permanent military alliance, having a profound effect upon Canadian-American relations.

These and other measures mark two years of war effort. And as Canada enters into its third war year an even heavier strain upon the Nation's political, and particularly economic, structure is apparent.

Scarcity of Materials

The factories are built. Most of the labor has been employed. Some materials are getting scarce. Clearly the preliminary stage of total war is at an end and from now on any increase in the war program must be obtained largely by a greater reduction in the civilian consumption of goods and services.

That is the situation lying behind the Government's present plan of rationing and control. Canada is now putting so much of its man power and materials into the war that it must live on less goods than in prewar times, but the sudden outpouring of war wages has caused a bidding up of prices, the familiar first stage of inflation.

It is to prevent inflation taking its old familiar course that the Government is moving now to reduce civilian consumption in many lines. It will have to move much further because the obvious fact is that still more materials and man power must go into the war.

The Army is being largely expanded. The Air Force is growing with the air training plan. The Navy will need more men and more money for its new ships. The Government's budgetary calculations of last spring—along with its drastic new taxes—will prove inadequate for the expansion now under way. The public temper suggests that still greater expansion is yet ahead.

Control of Economy

This new period of strain—which the public has hardly foreseen in the first stages of a war boom—has brought with it a completely new control of the Canadian economy. The business of Canada, which had successfully avoided measures of Government control before the war, is today under the management of the Government.

The public sees little of this management because it is conducted from the top, through the head offices of large industries. It is the managers of these corporations who directly feel rationing of materials, wage policies, and the changing demands of war production.

The public hardly realizes that its daily business has shifted from private hands to the control of Government experts at Ottawa.

Every thinking Canadian asks himself after two years' experience, how permanent these great changes are likely to be. Are they merely a temporary condition of war, to be liquidated when the war is over? Or has the basis of Canada's economic life been permanently altered? No one can tell until the shape of the peace settlement is clear, and until Canada knows whether it can return to its old and natural role as a world trader and a producer of raw or semi-raw materials.

Few Canadians believe that all the changes of the war can be repealed, whatever the peace brings. The factories built by the war will remain, the industrial communities, the new skills. Above all, the machinery of economic control built in Ottawa in the last two years will remain, and no government is likely to dissolve them altogether.

This Nation obviously will never retrace entirely the winding road followed since September, 1939.

Counsellors to the Throne

Wide World

Ex-Pemiers Who Now Advise Japan's Emperor

Upper left: Admiral Keisuke Okada; upper center: Gen. Senjuro Hayashi; upper right: Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai; lower left: Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki; lower center: Koki Hirota; lower right: Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

Genro, Advisers to Emperor, Gone From Japanese Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The recent selection of Prince Fumimaro Konoye as Premier of Japan marked the final eclipse of one of Japan's great traditional political bodies, the Genro.

The Genro or elder statesmen of Japan consisted of notable personages whose experience and service to the Throne entitled them to offer advice to the Emperor on all matters of great national importance.

The selection of Prince Konoye marked the first time in 29 years that Prince Kimmochi Saionji—last of the Genro—did not have the final advisory word in suggesting to the Emperor the man to head Japan's Government.

Prince Saionji passed on last November, bringing an end to the Genro system.

A new advisory group, however, composed of those statesmen who have held the office of Premier has apparently succeeded the Genro, and it is believed likely that hereafter they will be consulted as a matter of course before the Emperor finally gives his decision as to candidates for the Premiership and perhaps on other important matters of state.

During the discussions leading up to the recent choice of Prince Konoye to again head Japan's Government, six former Premiers met at the Imperial Palace to discuss possible recommendations. They were Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, and Koki Hirota. In addition, Dr. Kunimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, and Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, took part in the meeting.

In the wording of the semi-official Japanese news agency, "it is generally considered a precedent now firmly set for the senior statesmen's parley to play an important role in aiding the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal's future recommendations for Premiership to the Throne."

The disappearance of the Genro as a Japanese institution means the end of a colorful, unique and influential group which in years gone by had been responsible for many important decisions nominally taken by the Emperor. These were the men such as Prince Ito who were responsible for much of Japan's startling emergence from medievalism during the days of the Meiji Restoration and who after their retirements from active service from affairs of state continued to exert great influence on the Nation's policies.

In 1912 Prince Saionji received an Imperial command to hold himself in readiness to assist the Throne and from that day on he was consulted on major policy questions. From 1922 when Prince Yamagata passed on Prince Saionji was the last of the Genro, and until 1936 he went to Tokyo regularly from his country villa whenever a Cabinet change occurred. During those 14 years his advice to the Emperor concerning the man to be named Premier held greater weight than that of any other individual and in large measure was the deciding factor. He did not travel to Tokyo, however, after 1936, and his advvice was sought by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who would travel to the statesman's home at the orders of the Emperor to secure his views on possible candidates.

Baron Kurahei Yuasa, then Lord Keeper, went further afield two years ago when he sought suggestions from several ex-Premiers. This was the start of the present "senior statesman's parley," which is now apparently a fixture. But at that time and again a year ago on the occasion of Cabinet resignations the Lord Keeper continued to pay his formal call on Prince Saionji.

Foreign Firms in Orient Hit By Ban on Telephone English

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A recent Tokyo announcement that telephone conversations between this city and Japan must be conducted either in Chinese or Japanese will work a considerable hardship on foreign business firms here, many of which have been in the practice of phoning their branches in Tokyo or Osaka daily. They will probably be unable to do so if use of English is prohibited hereafter.

English and German can still be used for cables between here and Tokyo so the foreign community in Japan will not be completely cut off from contact with the Asiatic mainland.

One of the groups hardest hit by the new ruling will be the newspapermen in Tokyo who have utilized the telephone in the past as a means of getting speedy service on their messages which were frequently held up for hours by the cable censor. Japanese censorship, so far as any foreigner has ever discovered, runs according to no known rules.

Words are cut out of messages for no apparent reason and the senders aren't informed of the deletions, public statements by officials as high as a Foreign Minister are cut or delayed or are sent in improper sequence so that they make no sense in the receiving office for hours or perhaps days after they have been filed.

In order that there may be a minimum of misunderstanding newspapermen frequently telephone the gist of an important statement to Shanghai for transmission to the United States but they will hereafter be forced to rely on cable transmission. In many cases the phone connections between Shanghai and Tokyo were cut during a conversation, necessitating further attempts to renew the connections which might take six or eight hours. Since few foreign offices here have Japanese employees and few employ Chinese it is doubtful if many conversations in either of the accepted languages will be held by American or British concerns.

Additional Power Sought in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Continuous and growing demands from war industries for hydro-electric power in the Province has forced the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario recently to put into service several additions to the system, and to make arrangements for more power from Quebec sources according to demand.

Last spring the fourth circuit of the 220,000-volt line from Beauharnois to Leaside was opened, and just recently the first unit of the Commission's new transformer station in Burlington. This station, which is supplied with power from Beauharnois, is now served by two lines from Leaside and will form an increasingly important tie between Eastern generating sources and the Commission's 110,000-volt network.

Balchen Named Captain In U. S. Army Air Force

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Bernt Balchen, well-known flier, has been appointed a captain in the specialist reserve of the Army Air Forces, the War Department announced yesterday, and assigned to duty in the Air War Plans Division.

The Department emphasized that Captain Balchen had had considerable experience in flying over ice and snow, and indicated that he would advise on air operations in the cold regions. The Army has Air Forces now in Alaska and Iceland.

Captain Balchen, a Norwegian who became an American citizen in 1931, was one of the pilots of flights of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd across the Atlantic in 1927 and over the Antarctic region in 1928 and 1930.

Wreckers Get Dodge's Castle

DETROIT, Sept. 6 (AP)—John F. Dodge's Castle, which cost nearly $3,000,000 but hardly knew the warmth of family life, started toward oblivion yesterday.

Wreckers received a permit to tear down the fabulous building which the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer had intended would rival the home of any of the world's wealthiest princes.

The great house on Lake Shore Drive, with 110 rooms and 24 baths, was still uncompleted when Mr. Dodge passed on in 1920, and the family left it untenanted, none to admire its marble interior trim and lavish adornments which Mr. Dodge had scoured the world to obtain.

He even brought 110 stone cutters from Scotland to help build the house because of their work on Andrew Carnegie's Skibo.

From time to time, portions of the estate were put to use. A florist once rented the spacious greenhouses. At another time, a summer girls' camp was operated in the screened porch area of the house.

But, as years passed, the underbrush grew and the huge structure, which contained an acre of floor space gradually became hidden from passersby. Small children, when they could elude watchmen, liked to peer through the windows.

Monument of an era when wealth poured upon automobile pioneers, the Dodge castle contained a swimming pool and ballroom in the basement on the main floor was an expansive reception room in which could be erected a modern bungalow.

A representative of the Dodge estate said the castle was being torn down at the request of Mr. Dodge's widow, Mrs. Matilda R. Wilson. It has been for sale for several years.

N. Y. House Trek Starts; President's Wife Moves

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Real estate men say the moving season is already on in New York—weeks ahead of the traditional Oct. 1 moving date — and the Nation's "first lady" is right in step with the times.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt vacated her Greenwich Village apartment yesterday and moved into her long-unused town house at 49 East 65th Street, next door to the City home of the President's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt.

Nazi Shells Kindle Fires In Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Sept. 6

As the eleventh week of the German-Soviet war closed big fires kindled by Nazi shells were burning in Leningrad and could be seen from Finnish positions 15 miles away, according to a communiqué issued in Helsinki.

Though today's German High Command communiqué from the Eastern Front merely said attack operations were "proceeding favorably," other Nazi sources claimed that Schlüsselburg, the key railway junction east of Leningrad on the shore of Lake Ladoga, also was under artillery fire, virtually completing the City's encirclement. The defenders, it was said, now have only a "theoretical" channel of escape—across Lake Ladoga.

Although the Germans stated no large-scale air attacks on Leningrad had been ordered, they threatened to call in the Luftwaffe and pound the City to dust unless it surrendered, which seemed far from likely as the Red Army and civilian defense battalions were reported by Russian sources as counterattacking through a storm of artillery fire before Leningrad under Marshal Clement Voroshiloff's orders to save the City at all cost.

Central Sector Active

The central sector of the front apparently was coming into the spotlight again after having faded from the picture following the big battle of the Smolensk salient. German Foreign Office officials hinted heavy fighting again was in progress there with panzer divisions making new gains. The German News Agency said 30,000 prisoners had been taken in recent central sector operations.

Bad weather and rain again were reported making German advances difficult.

The early Saturday Soviet communiqué said fighting raged along the entire front. War dispatches reported pitched battles on the approaches of Leningrad, Kiev, and Odessa, and claimed gradual destruction of a large German force which crossed to the east bank of the lower Dnieper River.

Cossack cavalrymen were reported to be raiding deep behind German lines while militia armies drawn from factories and shops of threatened Leningrad, Kiev, and Odessa held out grimly behind breastworks made of cobblestones ripped from the streets.

Cossacks Raid Lines

The Soviet Bureau of Information said the Cossacks, striking in force and sometimes remaining behind German lines for days, were cutting communications, burning supplies, and raiding enemy headquarters.

A military report from Odessa said Soviet naval forces as well as armed townspeople were standing with the Red Army in the land defenses thrown up around the beseiged port.

A special correspondent of Izvestia, who reported he went to the port by sea, said 82,000 volunteers from the city's half-million population had taken places in the fighting line and that work units, ripping cobblestones from the streets, had completed a maze of defense works.

Conscription Issue Stirs Canada Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A lively debate is being held throughout Canada as to whether Canada should adopt total conscription for fighting not only in Canada but for overseas service as well.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King before his trip to Britain toured the Western Provinces with the purpose of discouraging discussion of conscription in that quarter, but the subject has now flared up even more intensely.

Mass meetings in Vancouver, in Calgary and in Eastern cities have demanded total conscription; newspapers from coast to coast are discussing the question. Even Liberal papers, long supporters of Mr. King—such as the Winnipeg Free Press and the Vancouver Sun—have been saying that conscription may be necessary yet.

Actually Canada already has conscription. It compels young men to join the Army and accept training. It has started to keep these young men in service after their preliminary training is complete for guard duty in this country. Under its national mobilization law, the Government is empowered to conscript any person for any duty whatever, and use his property as it sees fit. But this law specifically excludes military duty outside Canada. No man may be conscripted for overseas service.

Larger War Effort

When most Canadians speak of conscription in the current agitation, they mean conscription for overseas service. But they really want more than that. The real basis of the present drive for conscription is a desire for a larger war effort as a whole, not merely for a larger Army.

Mr. King has rejected conscription for overseas service on two grounds—first, because voluntary recruiting is sufficient to fill the needs of the fighting forces; second, because conscription applied now might bring national disunity.

There is some indication that there might be a repetition of the problems of 1917 when conscription caused a deep schism between the British and French races in this country. Mr. King's recent speeches against conscription in the West were followed by the statement of Premier Godbout, of Quebec, declaring that Quebec was doing its full duty on a voluntary basis but was opposed to conscription as strongly as ever. Both major political parties in Parliament were elected on a pledge to oppose conscription.

Canada's 300,000 men in the active Army, Navy and Air Force, with nearly 200,000 in the reserve, is equal in terms of comparable population to an active American force of some 3,500,000 and a reserve of over 2,000,000. Canada's expenditures on the war in the current year of about 2.5 billions (1,000,000,000 in direct aid to Britain) are equal to a United States defense expenditure of about 28 billions. Over 40 per cent of Canada's national income goes into the war, nearly 50 cents out of every Canadian dollar goes in taxes or loans through the three branches of government. Although its infantry Army is not as large as that of the last war, Canada has added strength in its Navy, small but growing, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and the Dominion production of armaments. These represent together a war program which completely dwarfs that of the last war. Canada will spend far more in this single year than in the four years of the last war and on the cost of demobilization in 1919. As against this year's war costs of 2.5 billions, Canada was spending only $166,000,000 in 1916.

Canadians Not Satisfied

Nevertheless, Canadians do not appear satisfied that the Nation is yet geared to total war effort. There is here, as in the United States, the feeling that much more must be done if victory is to be assured. The Government's problem not only is to mobilize the Nation, but to see that public clamor does not force it into the wrong kind of mobilization. What the Government must decide, and decide soon, is how large an Army it should develop, and here it is faced with a public agitation which seems to assume that Canada's chief need is more infantry soldiers, even though there is not yet equipment for them. The Government, from the beginning, has built its program on the assumption that this was a war of machines, especially of airplanes, and that Canada would not ever send overseas an infantry force comparable to that of the last war. This fact was made plain in Parliament more than once.

Whether recent developments in the war have changed this calculation, the public does not know. All it knows is that the Government has secured by voluntary enlistment all the troops it has asked for, that the proposed Army organization is growing according to schedule.

There is, furthermore, throughout the country—and it is vocal in many newspapers—the belief that the Army is not being trained for this kind of war but rather for the war of 1914-18. The Toronto Globe and Mail has startled the Nation with a series of articles, prepared, it asserts, by experts, to prove that present training methods are all wrong and that the Canadian General Staff is not up to date. This feeling has become so widespread that the Government certainly will have to answer it and reassure the public.

Public Restive

The public is restive under the assumption that Canada, great as its effort has been so far, can do much more if a plan of total war is developed. Moreover, it is argued that Canada has a large program for its fighting forces and for industry, but not for the use of manpower, and without a manpower plan there can be no program of total war.

The Government, it is argued, soon must make up its mind on manpower, must decide how many Canadians are to be used in all branches of the war effort and how many must remain in civilian life. This simply means that the Government must decide how small an amount of consumption goods the people can live on.

These present public pressures will find expression in Parliament in the autumn. Their force will depend to a great extent upon the war news in the meantime. If the news is bad, the pressure will be severe enough to force the Government to reconsider its entire position, if it has not done so before that. If the news is good, the pressures will be correspondingly less.

Owing to uncertainties as to Canada's exact policies, many Americans, it is felt, have shown some confusion in assessing the results that have been attained. This confusion has apparently been felt also by many Canadians.

It has been suggested, therefore, that by revision and improving its system of informing the public, the Dominion Government can rectify this situation and gain the necessary support of an enlightened public opinion.

British Seek U. S. Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Thousands of American technicians—recruited by the British and United States Governments—will be asked soon to journey to England for noncombatant war service in repairing equipment used by Britain's fighting forces.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced last night that 1,500 Federal-state employment offices would assist in the drive.

Metal workers, electricians, radio, and automobile mechanics, and other skilled craftsmen between 18 and 50 years of age will be sought for enlistment in the British Civilian Technical Corps, Mr. McNutt said. The term of service will be for three years or the duration of the war, whichever is shorter. The men will be paid from $24 to $38 weekly and will be furnished board, lodging, uniforms, and medical care.

Mr. McNutt said the British Government had agreed to return to this country any American members of the Civilian Technical Corps whenever they are needed in the United States.

Selective service headquarters reportedly has authorized local draft boards to grant deferment to men who join the C. T. C. Workers needed in vital American defense industries will not be accepted, Mr. McNutt said.

Mr. McNutt said that American volunteers in the British C. T. C. "will get invaluable experience in the art of technical defense. We need that kind of experience here."

The Federal Security Administrator said the enlistment of American workers for noncombatant war service in England was "an important step in the Administration's program for increasing U. S.-British co-operation."

Army Orders Supplies For Frigid Climates

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 6

The Army ordered yesterday extensive supplies of equipment for operations in cold climates. Contracts awarded by the War Department called for 1,200 snowshoes, 35,000 snowshoe bindings, 39,000 ski bindings, 136,000 Arctic socks, 15,000 ski type trousers, 160,000 parkas, 68,900 pounds of ski wax and 1,350,000 overcoats.

Big Boeing Bomber Set for War Test

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 6 (AP)—Bristling with guns and equipped for supercharged high-altitude flying, a new Boeing four-motored bomber, mightiest of the B-17 line, was ready today for the call to arms.

Edmund Allen, veteran test pilot, took the B-17E model aloft last night two hours and 25 minutes after it rolled out of the factory. Back from a 20-minute spin over Puget Sound, Mr. Allen exclaimed: "I'm delighted with the performance. She's a swell ship."

Manned for battle, the bomber will carry a crew of seven or nine men.

The dress parade of the B-17E disclosed guns in the nose, in power-operated turrets on the top and in the belly, with additional weapons in each side and in the tail.

While company officials' lips were sealed on the plane's specifications, it was reported to carry heavy armament.

The B-17E and the Consolidated Aircraft Company's B-24 have been adopted as the two principal types for production in the big bomber program. The company reported "quantities" of the bombers were on the production line.

The plane is an advanced model of the bombers which have been used recently by Britain in high-altitude raids over Germany. The ship's predecessors were listed as capable of sustained flight at 35,000 feet altitude with speed in excess of 300 miles an hour.

Gradual Priorities Sought To Ease Job-Losing

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—A committee of New York's Legislature studying industrial conditions asserted today imposition of priorities without warning is causing widespread unemployment in non-defense industry, and called upon Federal agencies for "immediate steps" to meet the "crisis." It urged a "gradual and orderly" rather than sudden establishment of priorities.

Soldiers Sing For 'Posterity'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6—Songs beloved by the soldiers of 1941 are being transcribed onto phonograph records at near-by Fort Meade and the records are to be filed away in the Library of Congress in Washington for the edification of historians and music lovers of the future.

Fort Meade was picked as the scene for recordings from the Central Eastern section of the Nation because Army officials regard the men in training there as typical of the seaboard area, according to Capt. Howard C. Bronson, music officer of the Army's Morale Division.

Thus far, Captain Bronson said, it appears that "On the Road to Mandalay" and "Maria Elena" are among the favorite chansons of the doughboy of today.

The recordings are being made by mobile equipment lent by the Library of Congress and recently employed for transcribing folk music in the mountains of Tennessee.

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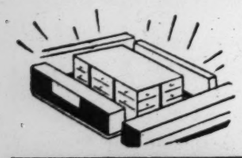
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Clyde Shipworkers Set On Job of Beating Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Shipbuilders and engineers are all out to beat the Nazis, but they are proud, tough, and disputatious by tradition and war brings regimentation which irks their sense of independence.

Charges of slackness are indignantly denied, but some irresponsibility is admitted. For example, they declare they will build two boats for every one the Germans sink and pride in their skill is strong among both men and employers. They never forget that their famous Clydebank yards have, for generations, been putting afloat the great ships, whose names are household words throughout the world.

The writer saw some of the men on their jobs in a repairing yard. Squads made measurements and prepared plates for shaping, with sure and silent team work. Five men lifted and held a great sheet of cold steel, while a ponderous machine cut it with giant power.

A strong young man guided the drill which was making rivet holes. Riveters seized the red hot metal and forced it fiercely into place, in a fury of clatter from their hammers.

Everything was large-scale and demanded strength, sometimes slow and controlled and at other times savagely fast. It was work on which too much overtime would be likely to bring serious fatigue, but long hours have lately been worked continuously.

Damage Plates Removed

A new job had just come into the yard. Men were crouching in the dry dock under the wide, flat bottom of a ship which had run aground. She was an old acquaintance of prewar days. She had been in convoy, but had warned the other ships of the danger in time, so that she was the only casualty. Her thick iron was dented like the wing of a car after a collision.

They were melting out the rivets to remove her damaged plates and replace them with new ones. Some, because of their position, had to be worked out of place with great dexterity. Meanwhile other men were at work inside the ship examining for further damage.

Another ship had been damaged by a bomb which had hit her amidships and nearly put the boilers out of action. She had managed to limp home and the repairers decided there was nothing for it but to cut her clean in two. She now lays by the quay nearly finished with a band of new red plates like a belt round her waist.

The bridge and officers' cabins had been torn by blast and carpenters were fitting in new woodwork. While the riveters were still on deck, painters were already at work on the hull. The painters' foreman came up to say that he would need men for work that Saturday afternoon.

This firm works regularly on Sunday, but Saturday afternoon is generally a holiday. It is the time the men best like to have free, as they can go to cinemas and sports meetings.

Fittings Made for Troopship

In addition to repairs there were alterations. Two fishing trawlers were being converted to mine-laying. Fittings were being made for a troopship. The furniture of salvaged ships was also being repaired, so the men in the carpenters shop and the women in the varnishing room were as busy as the men outside.

In other sheds special war equipment was being prepared. There were the guns for the merchant seamen; there were floats filled with kapok for use when the Nazis machine-gun lifeboats—the old type of float supported by air is liable to be holed and fill with water; there were paravanes and containers for depth charges. Along one quay yards of de-gaussing cable—remedy for magnetic mines—were spread out. Not far off a solitary electric welder was joining together the two ends of a broken davit.

In addition to their regular work, the men in this yard were providing volunteers to reinforce the firm's regular fire service, and a number had joined the Home Guard. Each man did three late shifts a week, from 5 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., and eight hours on Sunday. It is now planned to provide canteens in shipyards, but here the men went home or brought a "piece" with them. A few went to a restaurant nearby.

Move Closer to Yards

After the big Clydebank blitzes many who had lost their homes moved out into the country with their families. This sometimes meant a journey of 20 miles to and from work. Now, however, all but about 10 per cent had returned to live close to the yard.

In this firm, relations between management and men were excellent. Absenteeism and bad time-keeping were not serious.

One agitator got a job in the yard and began to make trouble. The men announced that if he were not sacked they would put him in the river. So he was dismissed.

The yard was small enough for management and men to be able to keep in close touch. There is said to be most trouble in the larger concerns where this is difficult. In these firms agitators are probably "planted."

They do not preach extremist views but make trouble over punishments or concrete grievances about pay or conditions. The majority of the men disapprove but through inertia allow them to get minor offices in the trades unions and are swayed by them in individual disputes. In this way an unreal impression of bad feeling is often given.

These agitators are labeled Communists, and now that Russia is an ally it should make them more anxious to back the war effort. However, as they want to get industry completely under the control of the workers, it is thought they will probably continue to make trouble in the name of efficient war production. They seem to be out of direct touch with Russia.

Change of Jobs Curbed

Communists in Glasgow have announced their opposition to the Essential Works Order under which shipbuilders and engineers have been placed. The purpose of the Order is to prevent men rushing from job to job for the lure of higher pay. It forbids leaving, and discharging except for gross misconduct, without the permission of Ministry of Labor officials. It also gives the men guaranteed wages, and sets up Appeal Boards and Yard Committees on which men and employers sit together to discuss matters of discipline and general interest.

Glasgow employers, who are no less independent than the men, dislike the curtailment of their power to dismiss workers. However, as this had already been largely removed by the shortage of labor, it is now a direct responsibility of the Government and the trades unions to maintain order and deal with faults such as absenteeism and bad time-keeping. The ultimate penalty is trial in a civil court. These have fined Glasgow apprentices for slipping away from work before time.

At first sight it seems difficult for this mixed outside authority to replace the direct control of employers who can sack. Possibly, however, it is the shape of things to come, and a new method of industrial discipline is being worked out. If the Government really enforces discipline it could be stricter than an employer. As a Glasgow trades union leader pointed out, this is the first time that bad work has been an offense before the law.

Easing of Regulations

In spite of the Order, men can be got rid of without fuss if both employers and unions agree. A few weeks ago the unions in Glasgow demanded the dismissal of a non-union man. He himself wanted to go, the employers were agreeable, so he left immediately in spite of the regulations.

The men feel the loss of freedom to choose a new employer, but compulsory transfers are the part of the Order to which they most object. A man may be sent away from his family to a worse-paid job in another town. Even in less extreme cases it upsets men to be moved into strange firms with different conditions of work.

The transferees are often the less reasonable men, for a firm naturally tends to hold its best workers and make the indifferent ones available for transfer elsewhere.

Self-seeking among workers is often set against the valor and discipline of soldiers. Workers strike for more money, although strikes are supposed to be illegal, while soldiers serve on a pittance. Glasgow workers who are blamed for irresponsibility are, however, of the same breed as great Scottish regiments.

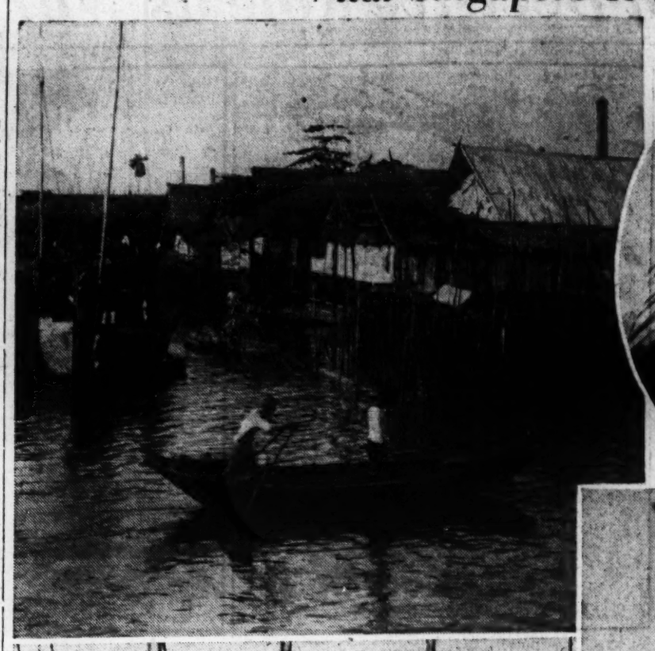
Tradition of Strife

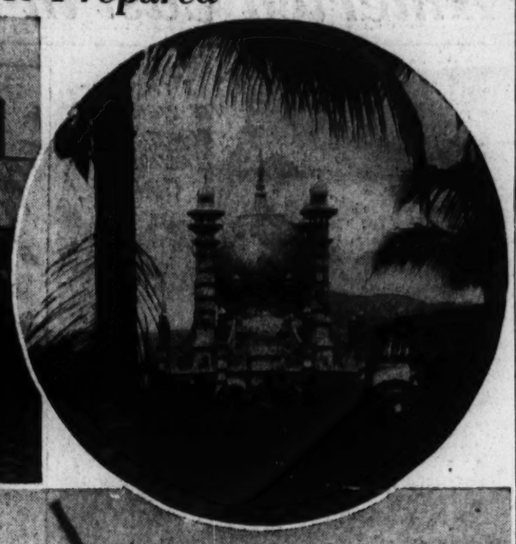
They may grumble on £9 a week, but it is almost impossible for them to act with the obedient selflessness of the soldier. They are with their families, and have all the normal necessity to do the best for themselves. They are not like the soldiers, freed from responsibilities and upheld by strict discipline and traditions of esprit de corps. Instead there is the tradition of strife with the employer.

There are memories of the cruel depression and anxieties for the future. Though workers are eager in the war effort, they cannot, without compulsion, completely reverse old habits. The Essential Works Order is an attempt to give something of the soldier's economic security and discipline, without going the whole way of conscripted workers in labor camps, and it is difficult to see in what other way British workers could be handled.

On the Clydebank, though the young men sometimes kick up their heels, the older ones have a shrewd understanding of realities. The fact that the slightest labor trouble creates a scandal tends to show what responsible solid work most of these men are doing.

Vital Singapore Is Prepared





Wide World

Scenes of Peace Amid a War Arena

Upper left: Singapore fisher folk live in houses like these, built over the water, to escape the land tax. They occupy no man's land, as it were. Upper right: The Sultan, native ruler, at Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, has this beautiful private mosque to worship in. It is one of many notable buildings in this very modern city. Lower left: Tin mining at Tai Ping. The Malay States are one of the principal mining centers, for tin, in the world. Some of the largest tin mines in the world are in Malaysia. Lower right: British anti-aircraft guns in emplacements here, Singapore, Straits Settlements. In the background are barracks used by the gun crews and other military forces.

Singapore Gets More Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE—This vital British possession lying athwart trade routes which supply both the United Kingdom and the United States, has now reached a stage of last minute preparedness for any eventuality.

Arrival this week of a new contingent of seasoned Indian infantrymen and signalmen, and British artillerymen, has swelled the fighting manpower of the colony to the point where it is deemed capable of meeting and warding off almost any sort of attack on land or from the sea.

But keeping step with the influx of men and war materials has been a program of civil preparation so thorough that over night the cities of Malaya could be converted to wartime emergency status.

Minarets Gone for Safety

An example of this is seen in the nearby city of Kuala Lumpur, once noted for its beautiful sky-line and architecture.

Today this city has been shorn of the many odd minarets so typical of the Moslem world. Government buildings in the Arab style, which were started in 1894, remain to enhance the city's beauty, but without the minarets the city resembles a birthday cake shorn of its candles.

The results are not pleasing to the eye, but from the standpoint of air raid precaution, the city is now considerably more safe.

Throughout the country, and particularly in the big cities the results of thorough preparations are seen. Nothing is left to chance by the authorities. An extract from a local newspaper, for example, says: "Be Prepared For Fire Bombs." Then the populace is exhorted to keep a "large box of dry sand, a shovel or scoop, and two buckets or tins of water handy in every home."

Preparations for Food

Emergency regulations have been drafted to provide for adequate food distribution in the event of invasion or air raid. Rice is the staple food of the majority of the population, and its continuous supply during times of emergency has been the subject of intensive study and planning by the Government.

Organization of the civil authorities has been speeded up by the Chinese Passive Defense Advisory Committee, which has been approaching school and temple authorities in Singapore and elsewhere to obtain their assistance in the event of a dispersal of populations.

Nor has the colony escaped some of the rigors which are being borne through the Empire by the civil populations. Particularly noticeable is the shortage of paper. Already newspapers have had to be cut down, and will be still further cut down in October. Shops and markets ask their customers to bring their own containers for purchases, inasmuch as it is prohibited for the dealer to wrap goods in paper. Writing paper is rationed and the practice of turning envelopes and saving every scrap of waste paper is observed.

Walking Contests Now Popular In 'Car-Less' Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Community walking contests have become fashionable in Denmark now that the streets are clear of traffic and one scarcely ever meets a vehicle on the country roads or city streets.

Hundreds of young people time themselves to walk a certain distance in a given time. Ten kilometers is the usual distance which is six and a quarter English miles, and one hour is the time required to cover the distance, although there are some who claim to have taken 54 minutes.

The largest number of young people taking part in one group has been 2,468. Marks are given as each competitor gets back to the starting point. About 45,000 entered their names for the summer to take part in the exercise.

Canada to Ration Factory Supplies

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6 (AP) — Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told a press conference yesterday that production of war materials now has reached the stage where the Government will have to "directly curtail through rationing measures" the supply of materials available to manufacturers for non-essential purposes.

Mr. Howe said Canadian production had reached a point at present where a complete Canadian infantry division could be equipped in six weeks "and perhaps five."

British War Films in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Izmir's famous Fair which opened at Smyrna on Aug. 20 includes a British Pavilion, to which news films were flown from Britain to give Turkey the latest news of the war. Britain at war is the main theme of the British exhibit and the cinema its chief medium.

In the Pavilion audiences of 200 at a time can be shown Britain's fighting services, the war effort in industry and agriculture, the Empire's vast resources in war materials, travelogues of Empire scenes, and "The Lion Has Wings." The films have been translated into Turkish, and among the lighter ones is "Let George Do It." George Formby is a star in the East today.

Apart from the movies, and some industrial exhibits, Britain's Pavilion gives the story in photographs and books, of life in Britain and the Dominions and of British achievements in industry, the social services, livestock breeding, education and wartime organization. An outline of the alternative to the New Order has been specially written by Sir Wyndham Deedes of Britain at War, the Royal Family, and the Prime Minister are available as souvenirs for visitors to the Pavilion.

Boy Scouts Prepare For Defense Program

YOSEMITE, Calif. (AP) — A program to develop and expand new troops of Boy Scouts has been adopted by National Scout executives.

"Our organization is being put in shape to meet the challenge of President Roosevelt's call to us," said Arthur A. Schuck of New York City, National Director. "He has indicated that we are a vital part of the national defense, and we are making extensive plans for the further expansion and development of the movement, to be prepared to meet all calls."

To Film Activities Of Canadian Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The portrayal of the activities of Canadian troops "wherever they may go in the line of duty" will be the purpose of a military film unit to be established in England and attached to Canadian Military Headquarters, by John Grierson, National Film Commissioner.

Mr. Grierson, in Toronto recently explained that he will spend a few weeks in England, and that he hoped to have as many Canadians as possible in this film unit.

The British Ministry of Information has asked Canada to produce several joint films, showing Empire troops in the Old Country, he said. In addition, two Canadian feature films will be produced in England, at the invitation of the British Government, and will be shown throughout the United Kingdom. The films to be taken from a purely Canadian standpoint will be used as part of the "Canada Carries On" series.

New Zealand Racing Assailed As Wasting Time and Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Horse racing in New Zealand is likely to emerge from the present war drastically altered, it is indicated here by recent events.

The race tracks are one of the favorite resorts of the New Zealander. More than £6,000,000, a sum equal to about 4 per cent of the national income, passed through the pari-mutuels at the 133 meetings held in the last year. Other uncounted millions were handled by owners of betting books, who, though forbidden by law, continue to flourish.

On two days in every three in the last year, thousands of New Zealanders have been gathered at some State-approved meeting from which the Government has taken part of the revenue.

Prominent in the protest against continuance of this system in wartime has been A. S. Elworthy, chairman of the exclusive Canterbury Jockey Club, member of a family famous for its racing stable, and filling the position of President of the National Racing Conference, deliberative body which controls the country's sport.

Guns Better Than Bets

Mr. Elworthy has condemned this system of racing in wartime as "a waste of time and money." If the country could pay so much for racing, it surely could pay more to save itself from destruction, said Mr. Elworthy. He asked whether the leaders of the sport were justified in encouraging the diversion of so much time and money to it when the country was fighting its greatest battle.

He said he realized that the Government obtained considerable revenue from racing, that the race tracks gave large sums for patriotic purposes, that the people needed relaxation, and that to reduce the industry would cause unemployment. Nevertheless he argued in favor of a considerable reduction in the number of race days.

This statement received considerable public support. The sums put through the electric totalizer contrasted unhappily with the efforts needed to raise money for comforts for soldiers, said the New Zealand Herald, and citizens remaining at home had an added responsibility to put every ounce of energy behind the war drive. Other newspapers said if racing were restricted it would be "no bad thing," that it was "unnecessary and expensive," and that people should develop other forms of relaxation.

Indorsed by Farmers

One proposal that the Government halve the race days, which are set by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was indorsed by farmers on the ground that it would eliminate lost time and save the rigidly rationed gasoline which this oil-poor country has to keep in strategic reserve.

There has not been any noticeable enthusiasm for the suggested pruning of racing schedules in Government quarters. This is largely no doubt because of the financial angle, since the Government last year obtained as much as £800,000 from racing taxes, or 7 per cent of all direct taxation. Nevertheless, sporting leaders hold some such check is inevitable as the war continues and man power becomes scarce and time more precious.

Moreover, there are sportsmen who hold that horse racing is on the way out and that the war will give it the final blow here.

Horse racing, according to this view, is the product of a nation with a moneyed and leisured class, which can afford to own racing stables.

Waning Interest Seen

Whatever happens in the next few years, this class is expected to have its old luxurious habits much affected. Mr. Elworthy himself belongs to one of the last of the old families owning famous stables.

With the vanishing of these old families whose interest in the turf was purely sporting, racing has been getting more and more crooked.

Entry to the racing game has been made by many who regard it as a business which must pay dividends. This has led to the multiplying of undesirable practices and is, many think, creating a general hostility to the "sport."

These critics see a waning in public interest in horse contests even without the aid of any wartime restrictions.

Soviet Air Mission Plans Spokane Hop

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A Russian military mission, which arrived from Moscow Sept. 4, will rest here over the week end.

Monday the 47 members will fly to Spokane in two chartered commercial planes, leaving behind the big flying boats in which they made the 8,000-mile trip from the Soviet capital.

The party, led by Brig. Gen. Mikhail Gromov, transpolar flier, ate hearty breakfasts and later left in small groups to look about town.

With all members of the party remaining uncommunicative, no direct confirmation was possible of persistent reports that the airmen might learn to operate American military planes to open a polar ferry route to Russia.

One source disclosed they were expected to visit Fort George Wright at Spokane before going to Washington.

Sweden Outlaws Nazi Efforts To Raise Anti-Soviet Legion

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Failure of Nazi efforts to organize a Swedish legion to fight against Russia emphasizes that Sweden is at least opposed to any voluntary co-operation in the Reich's war plans.

The recruiting effort was apparently begun as a propaganda measure early in the Russo-German war when Dr. Joseph Goebbels perceived an opportunity to use Sweden's traditional distrust of Russia as a vehicle for rallying Sweden to the banner of the Nazi new order.

The Germans first hoped to obtain official permission for open recruiting, but were warned by the Swedish Foreign office that the recruiting of soldiers in Sweden for any foreign power was unlawful. The effort was then carried out under cover by one Capt. Bertram Schmiterlow. Exceptionally attractive pay was offered the prospective recruits.

As no Swede of military age may leave the country without official permission, the Government has been able to gauge accurately the outcome of the German efforts. Since July 1, the Defense Department has received exactly 10 requests for release from military service so that the petitioners might join the German forces.

Ordered to Return Home

These requests and the recruiting effort which gave rise to them are still being investigated. So far as officials have been able to determine, no Swedes have left the country as a result of the scheme; a small group of recruits which gathered in Stockholm has been ordered to return home.

The Nazi recruiting agents apparently planned to have the potential volunteers send, through the German legation in Stockholm, requests addressed to "The King" seeking release from Swedish military service. Given this permission, the recruits were to be sent first to Norway. The contract which the recruit was to sign spoke in general terms of the "battle against Bolshevism" which they were to join.

It was known at the outset, of course, that the Social-Democratic (Labor) Party, which commands large majorities in both houses of the Swedish Parliament and controls the Cabinet, would not countenance the Nazi scheme. It was with intent to create a schism within the Government that a group of domestic Nazi sympathizers, headed by the artist, Osian Elgstroem, inserted the following "open letter" to Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson in the few newspapers which would accept it:

"Does his excellency believe that the Swedish attitude toward the new Germany, as it is now expressed—perhaps most boldly within the party led by the Prime Minister—can actually serve Sweden's best interests and future independence?"

Supported by Press

With two notable exceptions, the Swedish press has rallied vigorously to the support of the Prime Minister and the Government's energetic measures to suppress the Nazi recruiting effort. Exceptions were the two controlled by Torsten Kreuger, Stockholm's Tidningen and Aftonbladet.

The conservative Svenska Dagbladet, which before the war was anything out friendly to Prime Minister Hansson's party, learned recently that 10 recruits for the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland had been induced to enter the Nazi service, probably in the Ukraine. Supporting the Government's stand, the newspaper condemned the German recruiting activity and said it would result in undermining the entire volunteer movement as well as other organized help for Finland. The Social-Democrat, organ of the Labor party, declared that the recruiting effort was clearly identified with the German political police.

The Germans may still be mystified over their failure to convert Sweden to acceptance of the Nazi new order, but they no longer entertain any intelligent doubt as to the Swedish attitude. The Volkischer Beobachter, principal organ of the Nazis, made this confession on Aug. 24 when it declared that there are now no more than 1,500 Swedish volunteers serving in Finland as compared with 9,000 in the previous Finnish-Russian war.

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The Week in Focus: America Cast in Decisive Role as War Enters Third Year

Naval Posses Told to Shoot; Russians Dig In at Leningrad

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In this strange, jumbled week when 1,500,000,000 human beings entered their third year of war, the United States found itself uncomfortably under a spotlight.

Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada openly asserted that America has the decisive position in this war. To crush Naziism, they said, full American aid will be required.

As if to underline their warning, a submarine—presumably German—fired a string of torpedoes at the U. S. Destroyer Greer on its way to Iceland with mail. Missed, the Greer wheeled and dropped numerous depth bombs.

By the width of those few wet, salty yards, the United States again slid past an explosive incident that might have plunged the country toward "shooting-war."

Greer officers believed the marauder had been damaged, possibly sunk. President Roosevelt gave the Navy orders to find and "eliminate" the submarine.

On the industrial front, both Britain and America set records for aircraft production. The United States gained 394 planes in one month. A total of 1,854 flew away from assembly lines during August. Britain disclosed no figures, but reported all-time highs.

Soviet Russia, holding the immediate front line against Nazi aggression, clung doggedly in the shifting battle zone. At the center, Russian counter-attacks reportedly broke through Nazi positions. Leningrad dug in for siege.

Across the ice-crusted top of the world, two Soviet flying boats with 47 technicians aboard reached Alaska and kept on to the United States. Washington announced the aviators were coming to observe American aircraft production.

Japan cocked an uneasy eye at this flight. Army extremists in Tokyo pushed for action against what they called the latest evidence of "encirclement."

Moderates in the Japanese capital evidently held the upper hand, at least temporarily. The first two ships carrying American aviation gasoline to Russian Vladivostok arrived without being molested on their passage through Japanese waters. Others are on the way.

China assumed the offensive at several points. The Japanese withdrew from Foochow, important seaport opposite Formosa.

Britain began to move from a defensive strategy toward an offensive strategy. Millions of new soldiers are to be conscripted.

In this massing of Allied forces, the United States will do whatever is required to defeat Naziism, President Roosevelt declared, and will fight if necessary.

Heroisms of Peace

Out in Chicago a family of Italian immigrants is settling down to the unaccustomed honor of being publicly decorated as the city's "most heroic family of 1941."

So the Union League Club emphasizes the heroisms of peace, at a moment when thousands of families abroad are behaving heroically, and often unknown, under bomb and fire.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cascino and their five children earned the award by winning through to constructive service in their new country. The handicaps overcome were weighed against their achievement, and the result was found heroic.

More than 1,000,000 aliens are to be taught Americanism under a plan worked out at the White House. The First Lady presided over the conferences. Aliens who want to become citizens will be speeded on their way by this $14,000,000 program. More heroisms of peace, costing only a crumb in comparison with war's devouring appetite.

Butter, Guns, Taxes, Morale

The Henry Bakers and millions of their fellow Americans who earn $1,500 a year will pay their first income taxes if the bill passed by the Senate becomes law. If single, Henry Baker will pay on all earnings above $750.

This foray into hitherto untouched pocketbooks illustrated what the new Defense Priorities Board meant when it said that sacrifices lie ahead.

Butter, business-as-usual, bogged-down arms production—whatever hinders all-out defense—must give way. This is the gist of a six-point manifesto emerging from the White House and from SPAB—the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace left no doubt that "less than essential" industries will be sidetracked, when necessary, to keep the main defense traffic rolling.

While civilian morale began to face new testings, the Nation turned increasing attention to keeping up the morale of boys in Army camps, on shipboard, and in the air.

Hiding Tank Cars

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, might as well have applied a match to a fast-fuse bomb when he calmly announced that 20,000 tank cars are lying on the sidings while Atlantic States ration gasoline.

The Senate Investigating Committee wanted to know how so many cars could have been overlooked. Mr. Pelley replied that until a few days before giving his testimony he had received no inquiries from the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office. The available rolling stock, he estimated, could end the East's gasoline problem in short order. An official previously had testified that tank cars were "elusive."

Ralph Budd, National Defense Transportation Commissioner, confirmed Mr. Pelley's testimony.

But, he asked, "Who is going to pay the extra cost?"

Feeling ran high as the much-publicized gasoline famine was called a "myth." Federal officials were accused of incompetence.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told the Senate committee that the gasoline shortage is actual, and calls for speedy action.

Around the core of Senate action a pattern of co-operation began to emerge between railroads, the oil industry, and Government, seeking a workable solution. An eight-member committee was named by Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, to make a special study of the fuel oil situation along the Atlantic seaboard.

More Jobs and Higher Pay

Employment in the United States has reached 50,500,000. That leaves 5,300,000 reported out of work in August, or 300,000 fewer than in the previous month.

Oil workers in major companies of Texas and the mid-continent received their second wage boost Sept. 1, following a 5 per cent rise on April 1. About 35,000 employees are benefitted.

Douglas Aircraft at Santa Monica, Calif., granted lump sum rises, retroactive to July 3 of this year. The total came to $500,000, spread among 70 per cent of the 33,000 workers.

New York's Board of Transportation set a minimum wage of $5 daily for all employees except first-year men. This added to the increase granted Aug. 28.

With shipbuilding reported ahead of schedule, Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission gave these encouraging figures: 1,153 new ships of about 12,410,000 tons will be placed in operation between July 1, this year, and the end of 1943. Britain began the war with about 20,000,000 tons, and has lost nearly a third of that amount, making some of this up with replacements.

At Kearny, N. J., the cruiser Atlanta was squared away for launching as the Navy operated a shipyard that had been strikebound. Other ship workers at Los Angeles Harbor walked out.

A railway strike affecting 1,200,000 workers threatened. The National Railway Mediation Board failed to settle the wage issue. President Roosevelt may act.

Missions to Moscow and China

America showed its determination to see that the products of its rapidly expanding defense industry reach the front lines against Hitlerism.

President Roosevelt named the military staff to accompany W. Averell Harriman to Moscow. They are: Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Executive Officer of the Division of Defense Air Reports; Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Air Corps; Rear Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations and one of the Navy's most respected strategists, and William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management.

Tokyo had a great deal to say about the implications of this American aid to Soviet Russia.

To China in its defensive struggle on home soil, America also is sending military experts, road experts, and a wide variety of technicians.

Polish troops now training in Canada received the first lend-lease assistance in an authorization approved by President Roosevelt.

The Twenty-Fifth Month

On Sept. 1, 1939, while Poland and most free peoples slept, panzer divisions crashed eastward in Hitlerism's first armed thrust toward world conquest. Before that, diplomacy and the threat of force had sufficed.

After 24 months of war, Hitlerism stands astride most of Europe. But Europe writhes beneath the boot. In Paris as the twenty-fifth week of war began, a Nazi sergeant was shot on the street. German police took over from French police the hunt for the assailant. Some 30,000 Frenchmen, accused of being Communists or Jews, are being held as virtual hostages by the Nazis. They say reprisals will be taken against this group for any Germans who are killed in France.

A pro-Nazi, Marcel Gritton, was shot.

Analysts saw in French popular resistance a portent of what may be expected in Europe should the war drag on indefinitely.

Attempts to cast a balance of war between the Allies and the Triple Axis end with inconclusive estimates at this stage of operations.

Among the more or less solid points agreed on by analysts are these:

1. The United States increasingly emerges as the decisive power both in Europe and in Asia. American action or inaction will probably determine victory, defeat, or stalemate.

2. In organized striking power, Nazi Germany still holds an edge, but this edge is narrowing. Given time to open their production throttle wide, America and Britain are expected to reverse Germany's head start. Tanks, planes, and ability to seize the initiative are immediate objectives.

3. The extent of Russian resistance already has altered the war, and if it holds out, may speed the collapse of Hitlerism.

Iran Stabilized

British-Soviet occupation of Iran proceeded smoothly. The outlines of an agreement with the Iranian Government were said to be nearly complete.

Nazis in Iran faced internment. Turkey refused to give them asylum in its Teheran Embassy, or to take any responsibility for getting the Nazis out of Iran.

Seven hundred or more well-armed Nazis were reported inside the barricaded compound of the German Legation in Teheran.

Pressure from Berlin against Turkey increased in an effort to prevent Britain from completing its arc of steel across the Near and Middle East.

South America Defiant

The current of South American resistance against Nazi fifth columns swelled to a high tide this week.

Argentina protested the arrest in Paris of 11 Argentines who were taken during the Nazi efforts to stamp out sabotage. What connection Argentines might have had with the disorders was not made clear.

Costa Rica, one of the smallest countries in the Americas but staunch in its support of international law, refused to withdraw its consuls from occupied Europe as the Nazis had demanded.

The Reich continued its drive against consular representation of American countries in Europe. Guatemala is the last to be served notice. Bolivia complied with an earlier request and withdrew its consuls.

President Avila Camacho in Mexico aligned his country with the United States in trade and in defense. Reports circulated of a large American loan to Mexico, and of a plan for settlement of the oil controversy over expropriated American property.

Mexico indicated officially that diplomatic relations will be resumed soon with Britain. Relations were broken over the oil controversy.

Page, Louisville Courier-Journal
In Uncharted Waters

Ding © New York Herald Tribune
Sudden Piety

Thomas, Detroit News
Russia's Reserves

Gas Rationing on Way in Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Economic shadows thrown by the war lengthened over Brazil with the announcements that gasoline rationing had been put into effect in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and that this might be extended to other sections of the country. The consuming public was warned that the severest economy must be practiced if general rationing was to be avoided.

But the greatest problem was that of fuel oil with which a large proportion of Brazil's industries operate. Manufacturers have been advised that they should take steps to be prepared to change over to other types of fuel at short notice. While Brazil has enormous reserves of forests the authorities are not anxious to have the factories return to wood burning. Laws forbid needless destruction of forests.

The Department of Agriculture started a campaign about a year ago to popularize the use of "producer gas" equipment for trucks and busses. Later there was a law requiring all owners of more than 10 trucks to equip at least 10 per cent with this apparatus. However, it was soon found that a practical difficulty lay in the high cost of such equipment—approximately $400 per car—and now the Government is going to buy large amounts of the machines which will in turn be sold to truck and bus owners at cost.

A possible objection to the general adoption of this type of fuel is that it necessarily means increased use of wood, since the generators burn charcoal. Presumably producer gas equipment will not become universally accepted in view of certain inherent advantages of gasoline or diesel oil as a fuel for motor vehicles.

It is expected that part of the gasoline and fuel oil difficulty will be solved through the use of the German and Italian ships now in Brazilian ports to bring these products from the States in drums and cases. Obviously the quantity to be transported in this manner would be below what might be brought in tankers, but at least it would help in this critical situation. Some tankers among those taken over by action of the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee may be available to Brazil.

Young Democrats Plan Capital Base

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Joe C. Carr, President of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, said he plans to move headquarters to Washington from Chicago.

Mr. Carr said the move would permit the organization to work in closer co-operation with the Democratic National Committee.

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Pétain's Plea for Paris Linked to Nazi Accord

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 6 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan gained more power in the Vichy Government today when a sweeping reorganization attached to his office Marshal Pétain's Administrative Service.

Vice-Premier Darlan's office thereby took over direction of a proposed network of Commissars of Public Power, a new General Staff and National Defense, and other new services.

Gen. Henri Dentz, France's Near East Commander, due here today from Syria after his release from British custody, was expected to head the new General Staff.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Sept. 6—The rapid steps being taken by the Pétain Government to impose an authoritarian government on the French people of the unoccupied territory has stirred a fresh batch of rumors that these steps are merely a preliminary to closer collaboration with Germany.

These rumors are encouraged by the recent statement of the veteran Marshal that "it is difficult to rule France except from Paris."

Whether the Marshal merely meant that France's highly centralized life made Paris a necessary focal center, or whether the observation had a serious political implication, as has been generally thought, remains to be seen.

It has been taken for granted that negotiations are going forward leading to a separate German-French peace. Reports from Paris also have indicated that Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador to Paris, has been talking eventual peace terms with Berlin.

There are, however, reasons, mostly military, why peace cannot be finally signed before the end of the war.

Many Rumors Unfounded

Moreover, there have been so many crops of rumors in this country, most of which have proved to be unfounded, that the general public merely waits until Marshal Pétain makes a new announcement.

Living in France one is struck by the complete change in the French attitude within the year. The change is political and social. France is moving into another era, although it is by no means certain what that new era will be like.

For the moment it can only be said that the easy-going republican France of yesterday is rapidly disappearing and the authoritative power, being established in all its details throughout the country, is giving France a different aspect.

The Marshal is making a great effort to influence the French youth as a factor in the reconstruction.

Youths Put to Work

In the early stages of the defeat last year, the youth of the country was gathered up hastily into youth camps and put to work. There are hundreds of thousands of young men around 20 collected in such camps.

A few weeks ago when delegates from the camps turned up in Vichy on the anniversary of their founding to receive their flag from the hands of the Marshal they gave the impression of the beginnings of a new army, their commanders had a distinctly martial bearing.

Another youth organization, the Companions of France, less military in appearance, more like the American CCC boys, has been used to help get in the crops. Young girl organizations are also in evidence in the country.

These organizations are closely associated with the Legion of War Veterans.

Fealty Pledged to Pétain

The Legion has also enlarged its sphere of influence by letting in sympathizers now called "Volunteers of the National Revolution," all of whom have sworn fidelity to Marshal Pétain.

Since then the insignia of the enlarged legion has appeared on many coat lapels, and the Government is trying to build up an active political basis, composed of 1,500,000 members of the Legion, several million sympathizers, and a million or so of trained youth.

It must, however, be remembered that these organizations are alone authorized to assemble, all the old political parties being dissolved.

Simultaneously the entire educational system is being changed, giving a decidedly nationalistic turn to education of growing youth upon whom the Marshal is counting.

Women Replace Farm Men

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 6 (AP)—The hand that rocks the cradle is taking a turn at the plow these days to plug a shortage of 18,000 workers on Pennsylvania farms.

"There has been a decided increase of women farm workers," the State Agriculture Department reported today. "Many of them are going into the fields, harvesting crops and even driving tractors. Women are just about as good as men at picking fruit and vegetables."

While many of the women are laying aside housework on their own farms and going into the fields with their husbands, the Department said that in other cases the fair sex is seeking jobs on outside farms.

The rural labor situation is "acute now," a spokesman for Secretary John Light declared, and "probably will be worse next year if conditions remain as they are now."

He pointed to a Federal-State survey of 8,000 farms in the Commonwealth showing 18,000 workers were needed for harvesting.

"With large numbers of farm laborers, as well as students and migratory workers who formerly were available for harvest work, attracted to defense industries, the agricultural labor situation is critical," the survey reported.

In the rich Eastern Pennslyvania bean-growing belt, 40,000 cases of beans were lost because the farmer couldn't get help, the Department said, adding:

"With the harvest of late crops, spinach, celery, carrots, beets and tomatoes, coming on, farmers are wondering how they're going to get workers.

"They had hoped to get some from the Civilian Conservation Corps but it's hardly likely that many boys will volunteer. While they did farm work they would lose benefits—such as health and life insurance—which is valued at about $62 a month. The farmers couldn't pay that much."

REA Aid Sought For School Meals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—A proposal to use rural electrification facilities for better preparation of food at country schools was considered yesterday at a conference of REA and nutrition experts.

Speakers included Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, and Dr. John W. Studebaker, Federal Commissioner of Education, who emphasized the need for the proper feeding of children and proper preparation of the food.

As a step toward national defense, the REA is sponsoring the establishment of food processing centers in rural schools, using power from rural electric lines.

The meeting here, for representatives from Eastern Seaboard states from Maine to North Carolina, was the third such regional conference held. Others are planned until the program is explained to all states.

Dr. Studebaker said there were 9,000,000 children who do not get an adequate diet and this situation must be remedied in the interest of defense.

"All out defense is not a matter of armies alone," he said. "Defense is a matter of the whole people, alert and aroused to protect the standards of life they hold dear.

"That is why food is vital to defense. We must 'make America strong by making Americans stronger.'"

Soldiers at Fort George G. Meade Prefer to Read American History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6—American history is the preferred reading matter of soldiers at Fort George G. Meade, near Baltimore, a survey by Miss Gertrude Bossard, librarian of the post library, has revealed.

But "Mein Kampf," Adolf Hitler's book which outlines the Führer's plan for world mastery, is rarely even glanced at by the soldiers. The lone copy of "Mein Kampf" on the library shelves gathers dust, Miss Bossard said.

Second in popularity to books on American history is a men's magazine, with books on international problems in third place.

Other popular publications are "movie" and radio guide magazines, works on military science and tactics, volumes on mathematics and other educational treatises. "How-to-do-it" books also are popular with the soldiers.

The Fort Meade library, starting with a small, but selected, list of books, now has about 3,500 volumes. Maj. J. G. Ladd is library officer.

Library officials were surprised to discover that the men are greatly interested in American history. They see this as evidence that the morale of the soldiers is high, rather than low, as has been reported. They hold that soldiers whose morale is low would not bother to read inspiring stories of heroic deeds by their countrymen, nor would they seek to study and advance themselves in military science or mathematics if they had no interest in their military future.

American Slav Monthly Due on Stands Oct. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The Slavonic Monthly, a magazine dedicated to the interests of the 15,000,000 persons of Slav birth or descent in the United States, will make its appearance on newsstands about Oct. 15, the Slavonic Committee for Democracy, sponsoring organization, announces.

The magazine, national in scope, will be printed in English and will have departments on national and European affairs and sections devoted to the arts and sciences, sports, finance, women and youth, society, literature, and a monthly digest of the news.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned to the Capital Tuesday from Hyde Park, where, in a Labor Day speech, he pledged the United States to "do everything" in its power to crush the Nazis.

Issued an executive order extending until June 30, 1942, the Maritime Commission's power to take over foreign vessels in American harbors.

Named a five-man mission to represent the United States in the three-power conference at Moscow.

Proclaimed the week beginning Oct. 5 as Fire Prevention Week.

Issued a proclamation creating an office of Defense Health and Welfare Service with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, as director.

Authorized the first lend-lease aid to Poland.

In an executive order established a Division of Contract Distribution in the OPM.

Disclosed at Friday press conference that he had ordered the United States Navy to "eliminate" the submarine which had attacked the American destroyer Greer several times in broad daylight.

Senate: Opened debate on the defense tax bill, and approved the reduction in personal income-tax exemptions.

Confirmed the nominations of Frederick Osborn to be a Brigadier General in charge of Army morale, and of Artemus L. Gates to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

Judiciary committee confirmed the nomination of Francis Biddle to be Attorney General.

The Commerce subcommittee held hearings on the gasoline shortage.

House: Held two brief routine sessions.

Departments:

State—Announced that first of the tankers carrying aviation oil to Russia had arrived safely at Vladivostok.

Announced that export of commercial grades of oil and gasoline had been granted to Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and French North African colonies—but not to Japan—since new regulations on petroleum exports went into effect Aug. 2.

Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office—Asked pleasure motorists in the East to curtail gasoline consumption 15 per cent in September.

Maritime Commission — Disclosed that 1,153 new ships would be placed in operation between July 1, 1941, and the end of 1943.

WPA—Announced a drop of 300,000 in unemployment in August to a total of 5,300,000.

1,200 War Refugees Reach Havana in Crowded Ship

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Spanish merchantman Navemar, described as the saddest vessel ever to reach this whitewashed harbor city, creaked and groaned at anchorage today awaiting immigration officials who are to inspect 1,200 homeless Europeans packed into its cargo holds, decks and lifeboats.

Normally, the Navemar carries 15 passengers. It took the refugees aboard at Lisbon and reached here last night after a 17-day voyage which some passengers said "was an awful trip."

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Roosevelt Action Awaited In Threatened Rail Strike

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's expected action in a threatened strike of 1,250,000 railroad workers was awaited today as striking Alabama coal miners were expected to return to work by Monday following acceptance of a National Mediation Board offer by the Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

The railroad unions, seeking wage increases, authorized a strike Friday after mediation and arbitration failed to produce an agreement with the companies.

Under law, that strike authorization automatically placed the dispute before the President, who is charged with the duty of appointing a fact-finding committee to report back to the White House within 30 days. A walkout cannot be called until a month after the President receives the committee report.

Five operating brotherhoods are seeking a 30 per cent boost in basic pay rates and the 14 nonoperating unions ask increases of from 30 to 34 cents an hour. A carriers' committee acting for 125 Class 1 roads maintain the union demands would cost $900,000,000 yearly and that the companies could not meet the proposals. Present wage scales differ greatly among classifications within unions and among various railroads.

The nonoperating unions, with some 900,000 members, set Sept. 11 as a strike date and the operating brotherhoods indicated they would fix a date soon. Such walkout dates are meaningless, however, if the President intervenes.

Birmingham, Ala. — William Mitch, District President of the U. M. W. A., said some of the 20,000 idle miners already are returning to work and predicted the others would be back by Monday.

Local unions were notified of the Committee's action Sept. 5 and were urged by Mr. Mitch to favor immediate resumption of mining operations.

Both the union and operators have agreed to have representatives at the opening of hearings by the Mediation Board Sept. 10.

Harrison, N. J. — A strike of several hundred maintenance men at the Atha Works of the Crucible Steel Company threw out of work some 3,600 workers employed on defense contracts. The Congress of Industrial Organizations maintenance men struck Sept. 3 in protest against what they termed "abuses" of working agreements by the company. They objected specifically to what they said was a company practice of shifting working days to avoid overtime pay.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Mediation Board requested employees of the Kansas City Power & Light Company to cancel plans for a walkout and announced a hearing would be held Sept. 15 in an effort to settle the dispute. About 350 workers are involved. Officials said they sought collective bargaining rights in the Overhead and Steam Distribution Departments.

McKees Rocks, Pa.—The Mediation Board urged 2,600 striking workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company to return to work. The Board promised a hearing on the dispute, which involves questions of representation. The strike started eight days ago. Strikers are members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Independent Car and Foundry Workers' Union.

Cleveland, Ohio — Hugh E. Sperry, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said the American Shipbuilding Company would be subject to an unfair labor practice charge if it signed an agreement with the C. I. O., which called a strike at the firm's Lorain, Ohio, plant in protest against recognition of the American Federation of Labor as bargaining agent.

The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union claimed it represented a majority of the 1,100 workers at the Lorain plant, and called a strike Sept. 4. The A. F. of L. was recognized as the bargaining agent for the company's seven Great Lakes yards following an A. F. of L. victory in an Aug. 29 election. A union representative said about 900 men were idle, and the company claimed only half of that number were on strike. The C. I. O. estimated that operations were 15 per cent of normal. About 1,500 Lorain workers are employed in building naval and commercial ships.

St. Charles, Va.—More than 1,100 miners at the Bonny Blue and Mayflower units of the Blue Diamond Coal Company struck Sept. 5 in what John Honeycutt, President of the Bonny Blue local of U. M. W., said was a "wildcat" walkout. Mr. Honeycutt said the strike resulted from a dispute involving the company and Robb Gilliam, a miner. The company, he reported, transferred Gilliam from a drill crew to a coal-loading job because he refused to work on Labor Day.

Pittsburgh—Negotiations continued between C. I. O. representatives and officials of four glass companies whose workers are demanding a five-cent hourly wage boost in the present scale ranging from 66 to 95 cents. The firms are the American Window Glass Company, with plants at Jeanette, Arnold, and Belle Vernon, Pa., the Harding Glass Company, Fort Smith, Ark., and the Rolland Glass Company, and the Adamston Glass Company, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Charlotte, N. C.—Unionization and better working conditions for southern hosiery workers was scheduled for discussion at Charlotte, at a conference called by the C. I. O. American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Burbank, Calif.—Negotiations will be opened Sept. 9 between Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists Committees looking toward an agreement on proposed wage increases for 40,000 workers.

The chief reason for the Union's rejection of the Lockheed contract, said Dale Reed, local association President, was the firm's proposal for a reclassification of upper-bracket workers and payment of increases on a merit basis.

Sue for Accounting

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Dissident members of Local 46 of the Laundry Workers International Union, American Federation of Labor, filed a suit in Superior Court yesterday demanding an accounting of $1,100,000 in union funds.

The suit also sought removal of the union's officers, appointment of a receiver, and an election under protection of the court.

The complaint filed by Ben Meyers, an attorney, alleged that President Sam Deahl and Vice-President Charles Lindgren "muscled" into control of the laundry workers and that they and Secretary-Treasurer William J. Donovan and Recording Secretary Helen Joss were holding office illegally.

Sub Sunk?

Continued from Page 1

taken up positions alongside the British.

The British appear to have great respect for the Marines, who settled on the island as though it were the most natural place in the world to be.

In planning the defenses of Iceland no possibility has been overlooked.

The island is within range of troop-carrying planes based on the European continent, and the long nights would afford protection for a hostile flotilla creeping down past Greenland to effect a landing in the North.

American and British officers have studied these problems, and have made their plans accordingly.

So well have these forces done their work that submarine sinkings in this part of the Atlantic have dropped to a new low. One report has it that not a single merchant ship has gone down along the Northern route from the United States to Great Britain in the past seven weeks.

Nevertheless, Iceland can be attacked in large scale raids which would seek to destroy airfields and supplies on which soldiers and sailors rely in a land which has to import all its wheat, beef and fuel and most of its vegetables.

But Iceland grows stronger in guns and men each week.

One factor impressing observers is the comradeship between the Americans and British.

It is a common sight to see American and British privates sitting at the same table discussing war strategy and the postwar world.

American officers are frequent guests at British messes.

Boys from Yorkshire and boys from Montana chat on street corners.

'Night School' Expands At Northwestern U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More than 12,500 people streamed from office and school teacher desks, from store counters, and from industries, to study in evening classes on Northwestern University's Chicago campus, last year, the University reports. This "night school" department is now one of the largest in the country, according to Northwestern.

So many Chicago working men now want engineering training, the University college of this evening division is adding, in September, first-year courses in engineering.

Youth Tells Worth of Temperance

W. C. T. U. convention listens to youngsters in campus clothes express zest for ban on liquor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 6—A young girl with a long bob and campus clothes, a youth in khaki slacks, and a youngster in pigtails and ruffled pink dress are among the temperance workers who are addressing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here. Not one of them looks like the typical "white ribboner" as most people think of them. Yet they really are representative of a considerable number of young persons who are attending the convention.

Contrary to popular conceptions, not all of the band working to end the liquor traffic are grandmothers. Young people active in temperance work have places on the program quite as important as their elders.

Youth's interest in the cause expresses itself in different ways. Parked outside the auditorium where the convention is being held is an imposing safety trailer manned by three young men. The youths are as devoted to the temperance cause as any white-haired member. James A. W. Killip, a sturdy young man, and his wife Eleanor got interested in temperance work as newly-weds, and with scarcely any funds at all started out on a missionary tour of their own with a home-made trailer and some ideas about teaching temperance through lessons on highway safety.

As they proved the value of their project they got more support. That meant better trailers, more equipment. Now they have a "bus" valued at $7,000 with about $1,500 of testing equipment, and the National W. C. T. U. sponsors their trips. They figure they have covered about 75,000 miles in 42 States and four Canadian Provinces in their five years of travel. How many persons have walked through the truck, taken the tests, and seen the movies they give they don't even attempt to guess.

"We're just too busy to take time to count and keep records," says "Jim."

John Eckman of Philadelphia, one of his two helpers, is the son of a police sergeant who got interested through a young people's temperance organization. Lloyd Mitchel of DuBois, Pa., another junior temperance worker, is his other assistant.

Lately the group has been making a specialty of CCC camps. They will have visited 40 by the end of the season. They say they are cordially welcomed wherever they go.

The temperance lesson they give is indirect but effective. They give tests for automobile driving, glare resistance, vision, and so on. The person taking the tests learns how skillful he is, and then is told what drinking certain quantities of alcohol will do to his skill. He is also shown how police rate the effects of drinking on driving ability. Great care is taken by these young workers to keep their work on a proved scientific basis. Their equipment was obtained from the Harvard Traffic Institute.

A different approach to the alcohol problem is made by another young worker here, Miss Martha S. Cooper, General Secretary of the Ycuth's Temperance Council, the young people's branch of the W. C. T. U. A slim young figure dressed in the collegiate manner, Miss Cooper interprets youth to the older members of the organization very effectively.

After spending a good deal of her time on college and university campuses, Miss Cooper has come to the conclusion that the factual or academic approach to the temperance problem is not sufficient to win youth. Just knowing the physical harm alcohol does to a person is not sufficient to keep young people from drinking, she maintains. The root of the problem is a philosophy of self-indulgence which she finds rather popular among some groups of young people.

The approach to youth must be a religious approach, Miss Cooper told the older members. They must be shown the beauty of Christian living. Above all, the appeal must be made with a loving spirit.

"People respond to lovingkindness as plants respond to sunshine," said Miss Cooper.

One of the youngest speakers here was Martha Jane Black, the little girl in a ruffled pink dress, grand-daughter of the President of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. Martha Jane had ideas of her own and spoke them into the microphone for all the big convention to hear. She is president of her home town Loyal Temperance Union, the children's unit of the W. C. T. U.

Oregon Adult Education Based on Student Fees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Student fees will cover all direct costs of the adult education classes sponsored by the Oregon State System of Higher Education in the future, it is announced by Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter. On reporting the recent action of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, Dr. Hunter said that these costs include payments for services of instructor, travel of instructors, and other direct costs of conducting classes.

The Board will meet overhead costs. The Dean and Director of General Extension is to organize and conduct all the departments in General Extension with a view to reducing the requirements from board funds to the minimum consistent with reasonable service to the people of the State.

'White Ribboners' for Long, Short Terms

Mrs. Anna Lee Waller, President of the Delaware W. C. T. U. and a member for 61 years, and Martha Jane Black, 11 years, President of Indiana, Pa., Loyal Temperance Legion. Martha Jane spoke to the convention in full session.

Inquiry Shows Aims Of Nazis to Americas

Continued from Page 1

sition. He has protested several times about the investigating apparatus. Unfortunately for him, the Commisison has justified its action on each occasion, especially when it seized a radio transmitter in three diplomatic "mail" pouches.

The Government has denied that Herr von Thermann is "persona non grata," but, if the Ambassador reads the national newspapers, he cannot be in doubt of his unpopularity. It is obvious that he cannot remain much longer.

Socialist Senator Palacios, feeling that all anti-Argentine activities are directed from the German Embassy, asked for the immediate classification of Herr von Thermann as an "undesirable." He also wants measures against national officials who have succumbed to the corruptive temptations of Nazi agents.

The Government of Acting President Castillo is cognizant of the public satisfaction with the Commission's work. At first it was disposed to hamper the investigation. That attitude has changed to an apparent desire to co-operate. Minister of Interior Miguel Gulaciati, at any rate, has been helpful.

Dr. Culaciati authorized the police to close down on the projected Supreme Council of Argentine Natioanlism, linked with the Nationalist Youth Alliance. He acted on the advice of the Damonte Taborda Commission, which implicated totalitarian-inclined Gen. Juan B. Molina.

The Minister of Interior agreed that the nationalist movement followed a familiar "fifth column" pattern—a "disciplined" organization with a "jefe," advocating a new political system, brandishing anti-Jewish slogans and aiming at "national redemption."

General Moline is already on trial in the Federal courts on charges of encouraging subversion.

Nicaragua Ouster

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today the German Government had requested Nicaragua to close her consulates in German-occupied countries, but gave no reason for the action.

The request apparently was in line, however, with the closing of embassies and legations of other foreign nations in those territories.

Consulates in Germany would not be affected by the request, the spokesman said.

(Dispatches from Nicaragua last night quoted President Anastacio Somoza as saying Nicaragua had been requested to withdraw consular officials from both Germany and Nazi-occupied countries.)

'Firsts' Get Into Books for Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNWOOD, Texas — When the soldier boys at Camp Bowie began clamoring for books to read during their leisure, they didn't say anything about first editions. They just wanted something to amuse them.

But first editions, and some valuable ones, turned up when the Civic Federation of Dallas staged a collection campaign and sent 1,500 books and 20,000 periodicals to this new Army training center. The Camp Librarian was thrilled, even if some of the trainees didn't know the difference.

An autographed first edition of Somerset Maugham's "The Moon and Sixpence" and an illustrated first edition of Hartley Manner's stage success, "Peg o' My Heart," were among the collector's items which were found in the first shipment.

There were also "firsts" of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone," and Sherwood Anderson's "Dark Laughter."

Nazis See Greer Case Aiding Advocates of U. S. Intervention

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—A German spokesman took the view that the submarine attack on the United States destroyer Greer was just what advocates of American intervention in the war had been wanting.

"What interested us particularly," he said, "was the Reuters (British news agency) report that 'the long-awaited incident has occurred.'

"Elaboration on that remark is hardly necessary."

(Reuters said in a Washington dispatch that "it is felt this probably is only the first of an inevitable series of such incidents. One man declared it was high time there was an incident to get the United States in the war." These were the only sentences in the Reuters report as distributed in London which compared with the German quotation of Reuters.)

The spokesman insisted there was no reason to believe that the unidentified submarine which made the attack in the Atlantic was a German U-boat.

Asked whether the Reich had any information on the incident, he replied, "There have been a number of reports abroad, but none has been made to us."

Long's Publication Is Sold at Auction

HAMMOND, La., Sept. 6 (AP)—The auctioneer's hammer fell today on the Progress, bankrupt political newspaper of the late Huey P. Long and his "machine."

The weekly, once circulated nationally, became a thing of the past more than a year ago when the Long "machine" was toppled by backers of Gov. Sam H. Jones. E. S. Talbot, United States Referee in Bankruptcy, ordered its metropolitan plant sold at auction today.

"Kingfish" Long established the newspaper in 1930 to advance his political fortunes. After he went to the United States Senate in 1932, he distributed it nationally, using it to plague his enemies, criticize President Roosevelt, and "plug" his "share the wealth" program.

It was moving toward the million circulation mark in 1935 when Long was shot in Baton Rouge. It was revived by Richard W. Leche after he became Governor in May, 1936, and a great modern press able to print 72,000 12-page papers hourly installed.

Navy Announces Change In Cruiser Command

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday the assignment of Rear Admiral Raymond A. Spruance of Indianapolis, Ind., to duty with the fleet in command of cruiser division five. He replaces Rear Admiral Sherwoode Taffinder of Newport, R. I., who will take over Admiral Spruance's post in the office of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, in Washington.

Admiral Spruance, native of Baltimore, Md., is a former commander of the battleship Mississippi and until summoned to duty in Washington last month was Commandant of the 10th Naval District at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Admiral Taffinder is a native of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Tennes Will Provides Honor Camp for Boys

CHICAGO (AP)—Of the estimated $5,000,000 estate left by Mont J. Tennes, former publisher, $10,000 a year will go toward the upkeep of a "character home" for boys known as Camp Honor.

His will, on file in Probate Court, said Mr. Tennes had intended to found such a home during his lifetime.

The will provided for life incomes of $2,000 a month for Mrs. Tennes, and $700 a month for each of their four children.

On Display to Aid British

Larry Gordon

Entry in New York Exhibition

One of the pictures on display, beginning tomorrow and continuing until Sept. 30, at an exhibition of prints at 6 East 57th Street, New York. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the British War Relief Society and the Manhattan Camera Club and proceeds will go to the former. It will include 163 prints, donated by many of the Nation's leading photographers.

Big Tax Bill Is Approved By Senate

Continued from Page 1

are scheduled to take effect Oct. 1.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, made an unsuccessful attempt to eliminate the $5 "use" tax on automobiles. He argued that the tax violated the established tradition of taxation according to ability to pay since an equal amount will be paid by the latest model Rolls Royce as on a 1924 Model T Ford.

The new levy is designed to raise $160,000,000 from the 27,000,000 passenger automobiles and 5,000,000 trucks on the roads.

La Follette Challenge

"Take that tax home to your people and see if you can justify your vote in its support," Senator La Follette challenged his colleagues. "Remember that 57 per cent of the automobiles in service today are owned by persons earning $30 or less a week."

"If you don't want this tax, then I'll stand here and offer others to make up the revenue loss its elimination would cause," replied Senator George. "Are we or are we not going to tax to finance these gigantic defense appropriations we have been making?" The auto tax finally was retained by a 35 to 33 vote.

An amendment to impose a 15 per cent manufacturers' tax on jewelry rather than a 10 per cent sales tax on retailers was written into the law in the last few minutes.

Sixteen Republicans joined 51 Democrats in voting for the bill. Dissenters were two Democrats, two Republicans, and a Progressive, all noninterventionists. They voiced the objection that the additional tax load was laid more heavily on the lower-paid classes than on the rich.

Congressional leaders predicted that final differences between the Senate and House versions of the tax bill would be ironed out and the measure sent to the President within 10 days. So pleased was Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky with the Senate's prompt action that he granted members of the Upper House another two week recess from important business.

Canadian Air Expansion To Follow Peace Return

Continued from Page 1

others in their round-the-world flights.

Thus, Yukon Southern has been reported to have been acquired in a $12,000,000 purchase by Canadian Airways, Ltd., a deal which also secured the Ginger Coote Airways from Vancouver to Vancouver Island, and the Mackenzie Air Service, serving extensive mining developments in the Mackenzie River basin. Significantly, also, a majority of stock in Canadian Airways is held by the Canadian Pacific Railyway and Sir Edward Beatty, the road's head, is also the president of the air company.

The operations of Canadian Airways and Mackenzie Air Service, once competing in the Mackenzie basin, have been co-ordinated as a result of the purchase. The operation of Yukon Southern has been allowed to remain separate from the merger because its route is not competing and because of its strategic location.

Yukon Southern, though it operates through country with primitive air conditions, boasts the most northerly flying stewardesses in the world and flight meals. Until recently the company operated two Lockheed "Lodestar" 14-passenger transports, said to have been acquired with the help of the Canadian Pacific. These have since been turned back for war purposes at the request of the Canadian Government, which gave up two smaller 10-passenger Lockheeds from its own air company to reimburse Yukon Southern for the loss of its larger planes. In addition it operates three modern twin-engined eight-passenger ships as well as several single-engined craft on floats or skiis for charter work.

Pan American Tie-up

In the nature of international air relations it is not hard to see how Yukon Southern will get into Alaska. Its operations are now coordinated with Pan American Airways Alaskan service on a non-competing basis. Each company runs on alternate days of the week.

Pan American Airways, which for the present has abandoned the coastal route from the United States to Alaska on account of its weather, uses a portion of Yukon Southern's routes and facilities in Canada. In the route-swapping that invariably accompanies international air agreements there is little doubt that Yukon Southern would be eventually permitted passage through Alaska.

Bernard Phillips, Vice-President in charge of traffic for Yukon Southern, confirmed the Asiatic ambitions of his company. And he can speak with some authority as the business partner of Grant W. G. McConachie, President of the company. Mr. Phillips also admitted foreign co-operation, details of which can not be disclosed, in a proposed route across the Bering Strait. The probable route to Asia, he said, would go by way of Fairbanks to the Anadyr and Kamchatka peninsulas in Siberia and thence on to Vladivostok.

Connections for China

At Vladivostok the overland route would connect with the China National Aviation route which will run northward on a proposed extension from Peiping following the war. China National is Pan American's Chinese subsidiary.

Press accounts also testify to the route ambitions of Yukon Southern. The Edmonton Journal on April 26, 1940, reported Mr. McConachie in an interview at Windsor, Ontario, saying that his company was negotiating with Russia for a route from Canada to Vladivostok.

The Vancouver Sun also bolstered the talk of another trans-Pacific route by the recent statement that "So intent is the Canadian Pacific Railway on developing the run to the Orient as part of the British "all-red" route around the world after the war that the company has already arranged for first call on many of the pilots now flying bombers across the Atlantic to England." This bomber delivery service, it may be recalled, is operated under the auspices of the C. P. R.

Traffic for East

The operations of Canadian Airways, it may be noted, sprawl over much of northern Canada. Long fingers reach from all of its northerly bases to more remote mining and fur trading areas. Linking up some of these fingers would form a northern transcontinental which while it might not generate as much traffic as more southerly routes yet would be the shortest route from the east coast of North America to Asia.

Half of the traffic southbound on Yukon Southern is destined for points east of Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Phillips said. He did not elaborate on this point but it indicated that there might be considerable traffic for an air route across northern Canada from west to east on the "great diagonal" course from the Yukon to Montreal and New York.

The ambition to run an air line to Asia is an old one with Mr. Phillips and Mr. McConachie. In fact, in the fall of 1931 Mr. McConachie got a job with China Airways as co-pilot on the Shanghai to Nanking run. He was in Vancouver prepared to sail when an uncle in the mining business took an interest in him and dissuaded him from sailing. He did that by setting up Mr. McConachie in the ari business by the purchase of a Fokker "Universal" plane.

Mr. Phillips' association with Mr. McConachie began in 1933. During that year several small lines were merged to form United Air Transport, Ltd. Later the name was changed to Yukon Southern in order to avoid name conflict with an American company flying into Vancouver. The company began with a very unromantic business, one that Mr. Phillips said nobody else would take—the job of flying fish from lakes in northern Canada to the railroads. "We did a good job of it, too," Mr. Phillips said, "made a surprising profit and had fresh lake fish in Chicago overnight."

Interest in Whitehorse

In the spring of 1932 the company became interested in the Whitehorse route. Both Mr. McConachie and Mr. Phillips had flown over the country from Vancouver, Prince George and Edmonton. They were impressed with the fact that the terrain was fairly flat between the mountain ranges and that it was possible to fly "contact," that is, within sight of the ground, over much of the route.

In 1935 the company pioneered regular mail routes to Fort Nelson, Fort St. John, Prince George and Finlay Forks in British Columbia from Edmonton. In 1938 United was awarded the mail contract from Vancouver to Fort St. John. Their original contract had been extended to Whitehorse, giving them mail routes from both Edmonton and Vancouver to the northwest. From such beginnings Yukon Southern climbed to its present status, Mr. Phillips said

Mr. Phillips disclosed a remarkable state of aerial traffic between the United States and Alaska through Canada. "The Alaska traffic to the United States is simply unbelievable," he said. "The war has cut off all European travel so that people with travel money to spend are spreading it around in North America. The Alaska steamships both from Seattle and Vancouver have been booked months in advance."

"Alaska is a country that is really producing now and the United States is beginning to look up to it," Mr. Phillips said. "It is now producing virtually a year-round business in traffic."

Mr. Phillips disclosed that there are at least 600 passengers southbound a month from Whitehorse. "Every passenger is a potential passenger for us," he said, adding that every passage to Winnipeg, Montreal, and the United States costs at least $250 and leaves considerable money in Canada.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Home Forum

Bach's Blue Heaven

MY WINDOW COMMANDS one of those strictly personal views, shared by any windows looking into a court composed of adjacent apartment buildings. Through it I see all and hear all—that is, practically all—of the lives of the people near me, yet securely far off. Their forms, their voices, their retiring and rising hours, their radios, their telephones, and their friends, blend in the cacophony and landscape of court-living. Down with the decorators who would eliminate a court window's panorama with a photomural of an impersonal country or city scene! What is living, without other people's lives—and windows?

* * *

In one apartment at my near right, a young lady labors over Bach. In the apartment directly beneath her, another young lady is trying to master *My Blue Heaven* in swing time.

To the Bach practitioner I lend sympathetic ears, though her absorption with *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring* cannot be equally enjoyed, I admit, after the fifteenth ardent performance, each with its attendant mistakes. To awake to a Bach fugue this morning, one I used to perform with gusto, was a pleasing change. Variety is the daily bread of the court-liver's existence. Those not contributing to this demand for variety should find an apartment on the front somewhere and become an onlooker at the street's diversions.

The *My Blue Heaven* player gives me uneasiness. Her repertoire is too varied. She stumbles from *Blue Heaven* through *Stardust*, helter-skelter, to *I'm in the Mood for Love* (striking quite an opposite mood)—all at the same tempo, without expression, feeling, or musical sense. She is undoubtedly taking a course of lessons in popular music made easy—"Play piano without all the drudgery of practice!—You, too, can learn swing bass in your spare time!" And so forth.

That she is going without the drudgery of practice is soundly apparent. That she is learning to play "swing" bass, or "swing" piano made easy, I must heartily deny.

* * *

Sometimes when her energetic and misguided efforts to "swing" try my endurance past abnormal, I slip on my record of *My Blue Heaven* by the great tenor saxophonist, Coleman Hawkins, and a little all-star band. "Hawk" and his men play it "easy"—not because they took lessons, but because they just know how. Their music drowns out for a few delicious relaxed moments the pianist's sincere, but futile, attempts to learn what cannot be learned: the feeling that makes music move, whether by Bach improvising on paper or Hawkins improvising into the air.

I long to rush over and tell my *Blue Heaven* friend that she is wasting her time. She may learn to thump out a tonic-chord-fifth-chord bass in strict fox-trot time; but she won't be any nearer playing swing bass, or playing *My Blue Heaven* in swing time, than before she read the advertisements or listened to that persuasive inner voice of desire saying: "Why be unappreciated with Beethoven when it would be much nicer to be the life of the party with *Stardust*?"

Still, if she's having fun—

I can always play records and send the trumpet of Bunny Berigan or the alto sax of Jimmy Dorsey or the piano of Jess Stacy swinging out my window into the rhythms of my neighbor court-livers—rhythms perhaps uncertain, perhaps strained, needing a lift.

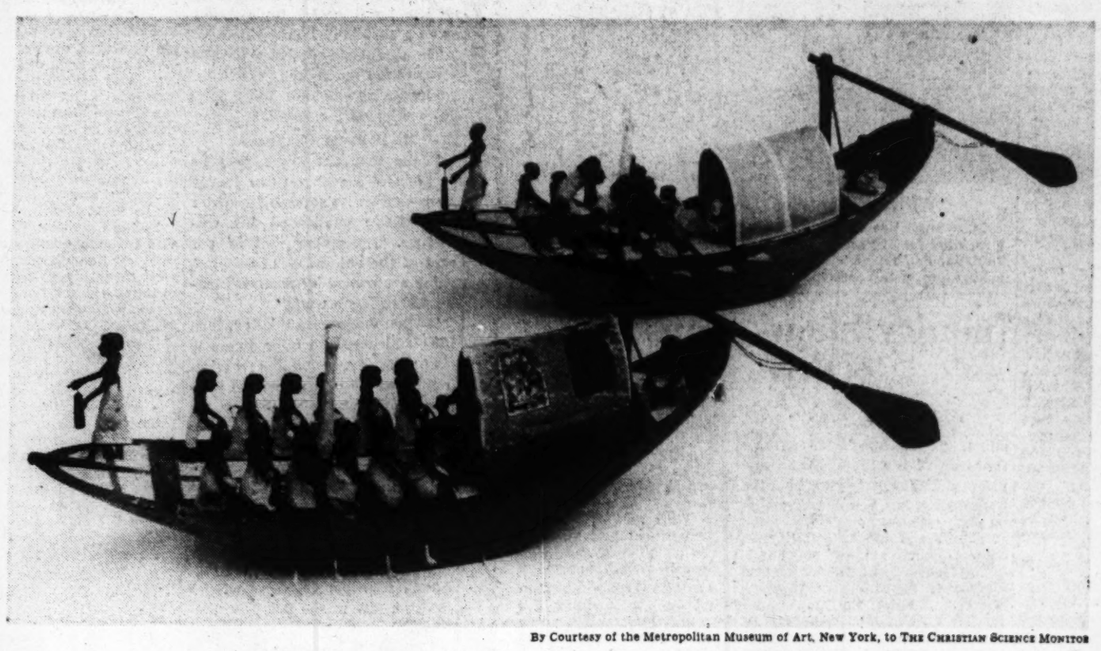
AMY LEE

Rosemary for Remembrance

Wind flows like water through the sky
Where full-sailed schooner clouds go by,
And embers die along the road
Where Black-eyed Susans lately glowed.
Dry leaves blow down the shore like birds,
Whispering autumn's first faint words;
Far out at sea, the waves run cold

Beneath the sun's thin, filtered gold.
The sunset hills no longer blaze
In the bright fire of August days,
Yet here along these marshy streams
A veil of lavender still gleams,
Where wild marsh rosemary's pale flowers
Hold fast the summer's salt-sweet hours.

BARBARA OVERTON



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THESE ARE EGYPTIAN MODEL BOATS FROM ABOUT THE YEAR 2000 B. C.

THIS MODEL OF a traveling boat with its kitchen tender depicts one of the scenes in the daily life of Meket-re, a chancellor and steward of the Egyptian royal palace about 2000 B. C. It was found in 1920 by a party from the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the direction of Ambrose Lansing. While excavating in the necropolis at Thebes, they discovered a secret chamber containing twenty-four of these models. Half of them were boats. The others represented houses and gardens, a granary, a stable, and carpenters' and weavers' shops.

The Nile was almost the only highway in those days. For sport, for pleasure, and for traveling to administer his scattered estates and to carry out the king's business, Meket-re had boats of several types.

This model of a traveling boat is about four feet long, manned by little figures eight or nine inches high. Sitting before the cabin of woven reeds, Meket-re can be seen with his son Intef. The chancellor smells a lotus bud while he listens to the music performed by a singer and a harper.

On the kitchen boat, which follows a short distance behind, the women are grinding corn while the men stand in the dough vats, kneading with their feet and at the same time rolling loaves in their hands. Inside the cabin are stone jars of wine and joints of meat which will be served with the hot bread when the kitchen boat is moored alongside the traveling boat at mealtime.

The models are made of wood, glued and pegged together and brightly painted. Some of the sailors wear their original linen loincloths, though the ropes in the rigging are partly restorations. These models are considered by Egyptologists one of the great finds of recent years.

P. M. P.

„Der Schlüssel zum Himmelreich"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„EIN BUND goldener Schlüssel schließt mir täglich
Die Türen zur Fröhlichkeit auf".

Die Verfasserin erinnert sich oft dieser Zeilen, die sie als Kind in der Schule vortrug. Andere Verse des Gedichts zählen Höflichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Versöhnlichkeit als „goldene Schlüssel" auf, die die Türen zur Freudigkeit aufschließen.

Es ist natürlich, zu wünschen, daß unsere Tage von Fröhlichkeit erstrahlen mögen. Aber was gibt ihnen dieses widergespiegelte Licht? Tiefes menschliches Verlangen oder menschliches Streben, so aufrichtig es auch sein mag, wird einen nicht allein ununterbrochener Freudigkeit versichern. Die Bibel enthält viele herrliche Verheißungen des Friedens, der Freude und der Fülle des ewigen Lebens. Aber wie kann man sich diese Verheißungen zunutze machen und sich vergewissern, daß man diese Segnungen erfährt?

Viele haben gefunden, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft die Schätze der Bibel erschließt, indem sie sie ihnen in ihrem täglichen Leben verständlicher und zugänglicher macht. In dem Maße, wie man Christus, die Wahrheit, als das Heilmittel für jedes Leid sucht, wird das Himmelreich enthüllt. „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, ist der „Schlüssel", der die Tür zu diesem Reich, zu aller Seligkeit, aufschließt. Diese Wissenschaft lehrt uns unsere gottgegebene Herrschaft über das Selbst, die Sünde und alles Böse beweisen, und sie enthüllt, daß das Himmelreich nicht an einem weitentfernten Ort und in ferner Zukunft, sondern jetzt hier ist.

Mrs. Eddy gibt als den ersten der sechs Glaubenssätze der Christlichen Wissenschaft (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 497): „Als Anhänger der Wahrheit haben wir das inspirierte Wort der Bibel zu unserem geeigneten Führer zum ewigen Leben erwählt". Und auf Seite 99 schreibt sie: „Die Wahrheit hat uns den Schlüssel zum Himmelreich gegeben, und mit diesem Schlüssel hat die Christliche Wissenschaft die Tür des menschlichen Verständnisses geöffnet. Niemand kann das Schloß erbrechen oder durch eine andre Tür eingehen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die unumschränkte Wahrheit des wirklichen Seins. Sie lehrt uns unsere gottgegebene Herrschaft über das Böse beanspruchen, dieses als Lüge zurückweisen, da Gottes Schöpfung immer und ewig gut ist. Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist erklärt: „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Da also Gottes Werk vollendet ist, muß jede spätere Präsentation des Bösen eine Umkehrung der Wahrheit des Seins, eine Fälschung oder Trugvorstellung sein.

Der „Schlüssel", den uns die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt, öffnet die Tür zu allem Guten, und wir sehen, daß wir durch Vergeistigung des Denkens für die bewunderungswürdigen Gaben, die unser himmlischer Vater beständig auf alle ausgießt, empfänglich werden. Wenn wir uns ganz der Wahrheit weihen, diese Wissenschaft ernstlich ergründen und sie in jeder Einzelheit unseres Lebens anwenden, werden wir Gott als das Leben, als das unendlich Gute, als das All in allem enthüllt finden, und wir werden erkennen, daß unser wahres Selbst in dieser Allheit eingeschlossen ist.

Bloße menschliche Anstrengungen, Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden, können nicht das vollständige und dauernde Gute bringen, wie schwer man auch ringen mag. Es gibt nur einen Weg, Gott, das Gute, zu finden, den Himmel auf Erden zu finden, nämlich durch Christus, die Wahrheit, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft in vollem Umfange enthüllt ist. Wenn Gott aus unseren Anstrengungen ausgelassen und nur nach menschlich Gutem gestrebt wird, begleitet manchmal ein Gefühl der Leere und der Nutzlosigkeit sogar offensichtlichen Erfolg, und zwar deshalb, weil die Materialität nicht befriedigen kann. Nur Gott und Seine geistigen Gaben bringen wahre Befriedigung, „den Frieden Gottes, welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft".

Christus Jesus ermahnte seine Nachfolger (Matth. 6, 31), sich nicht um materielle Dinge zu sorgen. Und er fügte hinzu (K. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Alle trachten nach dem Guten. Und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß es im Geist, nicht in der Materie gesucht werden muß. Wenn wir von der so enthüllten Wahrheit Gebrauch machen, gewinnen wir das Verständnis, das unvergänglich Gutes und dauernde Freude entfaltet.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 171): „Durch das Erkennen des geistigen Gegenteils der Materialität, das Erkennen des Weges durch Christus, die Wahrheit, wird der Mensch mit dem Schlüssel der göttlichen Wissenschaft die Tore des Paradieses wieder öffnen, welche die menschlichen Annahmen verschlossen haben, und er wird sehen, daß er nicht gefallen, sondern rechtschaffen, rein und frei ist". Was verschließt „die Tore des Paradieses"? „Die menschlichen Annahmen"! Was für Herrlichkeiten sich dem entfalten, der willig ist, menschliche Annahmen fahren zu lassen und göttliche Tatsachen, geistige Wahrheiten, anzunehmen, wie sie uns in der Bibel und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit enthüllt sind! Der Christus, die Wahrheit, ist immer gegenwärtig, allen zugänglich. Irrtum ist das Gegenteil der Wahrheit. Wie könnten wir dann glauben, daß der Irrtum wirklich sei? Würde Gott ein Gegenteil von Ihm erschaffen, ein Gegenteil, das gegen Ihn, gegen das Gute, arbeiten könnte? Wenn sich Irrtum uns darbietet, müssen wir ihn als Trugvorstellung ansehen und unser Denken von ihm als wirklich umkehren. Scheint man krank oder sündig zu sein, so ist dies nur ein falscher Sinn der Dinge, und die Gegentatsache ist wahr, die Tatsache, daß der wirkliche Mensch unversehrt und vollkommen ist; denn der Mensch als Gottes Widerspiegelung drückt nur das Gute aus. Dieselbe Regel gilt für das Überwinden von Mangel, Zwietracht und jede andere Erscheinungsform des Irrtums. Gott, das Gute, ist unendlich und kommt zum Ausdruck. Er ist überall, er erfüllt allen Raum. Daher gibt es keinen Ort, wo Irrtum sein kann. Irrtum ist nur ein falscher Sinn, der verschwindet, wenn er als unwirklich erkannt wird.

Wäre einer, der Mangel leidet, im Besitze des Schlüssels zu einer Tür, die zu unermeßlichen Schätzen führt, und machte keinen Gebrauch davon, so würde er nicht besser gestellt sein, sondern würde immer noch arm und notleidend zu sein scheinen. Der „Schlüssel" muß gebraucht werden. Laßt uns diesen köstlichen „Schlüssel" annehmen, den uns Mrs. Eddy mit großer Liebe zu den Menschen und mit dem tiefen Wunsche, deren Leiden zu heilen, im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch als reiches Vermächtnis für die ganze Menschheit gegeben hat! Es ist ein goldener Schlüssel, der unschätzbar, von unermeßlichem Wert ist.

Die Lektionspredigten im Christlich-Wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft, die aus Bibelstellen und Abschnitten von Wissenschaft und Gesundheit bestehen, werden jeden Sonntag in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt gelesen. Wenn man sich täglich in diese Lektionen gründlich vertieft, öffnen sie die Tür zum Himmelreich. Wenn einer fortfährt, ehrlich zu forschen, fleißig zu suchen, aufrichtig zu beten und die Wahrheit beharrlich anzuwenden, wird er gewiß finden, daß er Gottes Kind ist, daß er „nicht gefallen, sondern rechtschaffen, rein und frei ist". Und er wird auch finden, daß die „Tore des Paradieses" nie geschlossen sind, und daß er durch Gehorsam gegen die Wahrheit „zu den Toren eingeht in die Stadt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Auftrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Third-Class to Innsbruck

FELDMUSS HAD GONE long ago, and now at the turn of the road the whole valley spread out before them. It was the hour for the real dawn to break; and it broke a long way off between two ice-white peaks. First the sky above the peaks became a clear, very light blue; and then the gray shadows in the valley closed up into mist, and the mist became a wonderful apricot color, only cold as no real sunburned apricot is ever cold. The world rocked between apricot mist below and blue sky above. The mountains walked out one by one into this sea of color, and every little foothill, crowned here and there by a castle, was touched with a finger of flame. . . .

It was only six o'clock so there was no hurry; and Karl and Rolf sat down together under a pine tree and ate half of the contents of the package that Maria had slipped into his pocket, putting away the rest for later on. Half an hour later they had reached the valley; skirting Telfs by a side road they rejoined the railway at the *Halt* and got into the train with the milk cans. A casual and comfortable Austrian conductor let them buy their tickets from him on the train and gave them a third-class carriage to themselves, even while he was telling them that dogs the size of Rolf were never allowed as passengers at all. . . .

It was a very exciting journey because neither Karl nor Rolf had ever been in a train before in their lives. Both were privately very shocked at tunnels, but each tried to reassure the other; Karl put his arm round Rolf's neck, and Rolf licked Karl's face. . . .

Each town as it came along looked so large and important that Karl thought it must be Innsbruck; but he soon saw they were not by the names on the stations and also because of a most obliging man in a cap with a red band who shouted out the written name so that those who could not read easily might not be taken in. At these other stations more people got in and by now everything was fully light. The valley meadows were shining with frost; and yet the lilac crocus cups were still open. The peaks had fresh snow on them, and the sky had grown so blue all over that there was really nothing further to notice about it.—From "The Heart of a Child," by PHYLLIS BOTTOME. (New York: Putnam.)

"The key to the kingdom"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A BUNCH of golden keys is mine,
To make each day with gladness shine."

The writer often recalls these lines which she recited as a child in school. Other verses of the poem enumerate courtesy, unselfishness, and forgiveness as "golden keys" which unlock the doors to happiness.

It is natural to desire that our days may shine with gladness, but what is it that gives them this reflected light? Deep human desire or human striving, sincere though it be, will not alone assure one of continuous happiness. The Bible contains many glorious promises of peace, joy, and of life abundant and eternal. But how can one avail himself of these promises and make sure of experiencing these blessings?

Many have found that Christian Science unlocks the treasures of the Bible, making them more understandable and more available in their daily lives. As one seeks Christ, Truth, as the remedy for every human woe, the kingdom of heaven is revealed. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is the "key" that unlocks the door to this kingdom, to all bliss. This Science teaches us how to prove our God-given dominion over self, sin, and all evil, and it reveals the kingdom of heaven to be not in some far-off place and time, but here and now.

Mrs. Eddy gives as the first of six tenets of Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." And on page 99 she says: "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding. None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door." Christian Science reveals the absolute truth of real being. It teaches us to claim our God-given dominion over evil, to reject it as a lie since God's creation is forever good. In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Then, since God's work is finished, any subsequent presentation of evil must be an inversion of the truth of being, a falsity or illusion.

The "key" which Christian Science gives us opens the door to all good, showing that through spiritualization of thought we become receptive to the wondrous gifts our heavenly Father constantly pours out upon all. As we consecrate ourselves wholly to Truth, earnestly study this Science, and apply it in every detail of our lives, we shall find God revealed as Life, as infinite good, as All-in-all, and we shall know that our true selfhood is included in this allness.

Mere human efforts to rise above difficulties cannot bring complete and lasting good, no matter how hard one strives. There is only one way whereby to find God, good, to find heaven on earth, and that is through Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science in all its fullness. When God is left out of our efforts and human good alone is sought, a feeling of emptiness and futility sometimes accompanies even apparent success. This is because materiality cannot satisfy. God and His spiritual gifts alone bring true satisfaction, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

Christ Jesus admonished his followers (Matthew 6:31) to "take no thought" for material things. And he added (6:33), "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." All are seeking good. And in Christian Science we learn that it must be sought in Spirit, not matter. As we use the truth thus revealed we gain the understanding which unfolds permanent good and lasting joy.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 171), "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free." What is it that closes "the gates of Paradise"? "Human beliefs"! What glories open up to one who is willing to let go of human beliefs and accept divine facts, spiritual truths, as revealed to us in the Bible and in Science and Health! The Christ, Truth, is ever present, available to all. Error is the opposite of Truth. So how could we believe error to be real? Would God create an opposite of Himself, an opposite that could work against Him, against good? When error confronts us we must regard it as an illusion, and reverse our thought of it as real. If one seems sick or sinful this is only a false sense of things and the opposite fact is true, the fact that the real man is whole and perfect, for man, as God's reflection, expresses only good. The same rule applies in overcoming lack, discord, or any other phase of error. God, good, is infinite and is expressed. He is everywhere, filling all space. There is therefore no place in which error can be. Error is only a mistaken sense, which disappears when recognized as unreal.

Should one in want hold a key to a door that opened upon untold treasures and yet not use it, he would be no better off, but would still seem to be poor and poverty stricken. The "key" must be used. Let us accept this precious "key" which Mrs. Eddy in her great love for the world and in her deep desire to heal its ills has given us in the Christian Science textbook as a rich legacy to all mankind. It is a golden key which is priceless, of immeasurable worth.

The Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which consist of references from the Bible and Science and Health, are read each Sunday in Christian Science churches throughout the world. These Lessons, studied thoroughly daily, open the door to the kingdom of heaven. As one continues to study honestly, to seek diligently, to pray sincerely, and to apply the truth perseveringly, he will surely "find himself" as God's child, "unfallen, upright, pure, and free." And he will find too that the "gates of Paradise" are never closed and that, through obedience to Truth, he is entering "in through the gates into the city."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Writer's Reading

READING SHOULD FURNISH not only materials for thought, but central ideas for the organization of our ideas, and the grouping of those fugitive impressions, those passing emotions, which are not the least important part of a writer's equipment. To be natural does not mean to suspend thinking, to forget all that reading and experience and reflection have written in the heart and mind. . . .

Reading must be alert, sympathetic, curious. The most profitable books are those that irritate, those with which we disagree. But they must be read not with scorn and aloofness, but sympathetically, that is, with an intense desire to ascertain exactly what the writer thinks and why. Moreover, re-reading is often necessary. The reader who never rereads a book before he has had time to forget it has not yet acquired the habit of reading.—From "A Manual for Writers," by MANLY AND POWELL. (University of Chicago Press.)

Ferns At Sunrise

A colony of ferns in green vestures
Were whispering and making quick gestures
Where the forest opened its trees
To the sun and a freshening breeze
Came riding through; suddenly all ceased
While down the glade, not the least
Movement or sound until a distant thrush
Gave song, then once again the deepening hush—
The sunlit ferns in quietness stood listening
And on their fronds, the beaded dew lay glistening.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Democratic Succession ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

When Washington doesn't talk about the war, it talks about politics. Politics is relaxing even to the politician.

As a matter of fact even though partisanship has been considerably subordinated by the emergency, party politics quite often looks out behind the corners of the defense program both on the Hill and at the White House. Certainly the Republicans are eagerly preparing to capitalize upon what they consider to be the unpopularity of the 18-month draft extension and, on the other side, Edward Flynn, the Democratic National Chairman, appears to be popping up in various sections of the country for the very practical purpose of repairing the party's political fences. And this week Mr. Roosevelt put defense aside long enough to have a lengthy conference on party finances.

But the politics which interested Washington most this week was more immediate and more tangible—even if uncertain in a business which is rarely certain. This had to do with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and the question which a lot of people were asking was whether Mr. Roosevelt was again casting about for a successor and was arranging things as best he could so that Mr. Wallace could see the Latin adjective in his present title vanish in 1944.

While it is doubtful that any correspondent can affirm of his own knowledge that in elevating his hand-picked Vice-President into prominent and significant executive positions in recent weeks Mr. Roosevelt has as his motive hand-picking his ultimate successor, it can be accurately said that the President's placing of Mr. Wallace in these key posts has the effect of moving Mr. Wallace so decisively to the fore that his candidacy cannot be easily overlooked when the time comes.

'General Handy Man'

When Mr. Wallace was elected, he knew that his chief wanted to use him as an all-round "general handy man." In fact, that was the exact phrase which Mr. Roosevelt himself used to describe his conception of the Vice-Presidency when he unsuccessfully ran for that office in 1920.

Immediately the former Secretary of Agriculture, who is as determined to be no Throttlebottom as the President is determined not to have him, began learning Spanish so that he could represent the White House in the best possible way at the inauguration of the new Mexican President and in general functions to consolidate Latin-American relations.

At the same time as defense became the overwhelming preoccupation of the Government and virtually all its agencies and as its problems became more difficult and complicated, Mr. Wallace at his own initiative devoted much time to "boning up" on all phases of defense. He wanted to be ready to make himself the President's "handy man" in every way he could.

Today the Vice-President is the functioning Chairman and head of the two major defense agencies in the Government. He is Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, which is roughly comparable to Great Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare, and he is Chairman of the newly inaugurated seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, which is the master planning and policy agency of all procurement.

There can be no doubt but that the President placed Mr. Wallace in these strategic posts and invested him with such large responsibility because he was convinced that he would do the job and whether these magnificent opportunities prove to provide the ladder for the highest political office will likely depend more upon Mr. Wallace than upon Mr. Roosevelt.

'Heirs' Not Fortunate

All know that Mr. Roosevelt has not been very successful in the past in building up his "heirs." At one time he sought to cast his mantle over the shoulders of Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, who couldn't even get the nomination for Governorship of New York. Later some White House promotion work was done for Harry L. Hopkins but nothing came up. There were also New Deal friends who sought to launch a draft movement in behalf of Associate Justice William O. Douglas but the sparks didn't catch.

Mr. Roosevelt has proved himself effective in electing himself but he has not proved himself effective in getting others elected, at least when he was not running at the same time.

It is doubtful, indeed almost self-evident, that the President couldn't have gotten Mr. Wallace the Vice-Presidential nomination at Chicago last summer if he had not made it a condition of his own acceptance. It is not likely that Mr. Roosevelt will have the political power, even if he should seek to use it, to make Mr. Wallace the next Democratic Presidential candidate by the wave of the wand.

All in all it is safe to say that Mr. Wallace is now on his own. His election made him the political Vice-President whose only Constitutional duty was to preside over the proceedings of the Senate. Now Mr. Roosevelt through his two recent appointments has made him in fact executive Vice-President.

But whether Mr. Wallace goes farther will depend upon the solid achievements of the Economic Defense Board and SPAB. Single-handedly the Vice-President may by no means be responsible for the accomplishments or the shortcomings of these vital agencies, but they have got to succeed substantially if Mr. Wallace is to be substantially in the running in 1944.

The Country Speaks: Michigan

They Carry the Torch ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

When the temperance movement is mentioned, many people think of bands of gentle grandmothers working to close saloons and taverns. There are plenty of these devoted elderly women wearing the white ribbon of the veteran W. C. T. U., but there's another element seldom associated with the cause that is increasing in importance these days—youth.

Some 10,000 young people of high school and college age are enrolled for temperance in the young people's auxiliary of the W. C. T. U., known as the Youth's Temperance Council. It is a thriving organization of its own, and it sent some 75 representatives from 26 States to the national convention of the White Ribboners at Grand Rapids recently.

Good-looking young people they are, this group. You'd call them "typical" youth. They dress in collegiate style, talk the current campus tongue, sing popular songs. But they didn't come to the convention just for the ride. They are intensely interested in the whole social problem of alcohol, and spent a great deal of time in meetings of their own, mapping plans for the coming year. They count on doing big things.

Martha and Her Family

Their leader on the W. C. T. U. staff is a girl not long out of college who is easily taken for one of the group. She is Martha Smyth Cooper, an attractive young person with slanting gray eyes, curly hair, and a winning smile. The young people call her Martha: she speaks of them as "my family."

Martha Cooper's only problem is getting time for all she wants to do. Right now she is enthusiastic about possibilities that lie on college campuses. Here are the leaders of tomorrow, she says. The ministers, lawyers, teachers of a few years hence are now students, willing to learn about the case for temperance so that they can do something to advance it when they take their places in the community. All they need, she believes, is a sound introduction to it. She can give that well, and she is doing it wherever she can.

Last year she traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific talking with college groups. Her aim is to get interested groups functioning on the campuses after she leaves. At the University of Illinois, for example, she succeeded in persuading the student religious council to sponsor temperance study work, and the council is planning to hold three forums on the liquor problem in October. Northwestern University, Yale, and other colleges are getting ready for similar undertakings, says Miss Cooper.

In all this work the religious approach is taken. Miss Cooper believes that leadership in this field is most likely to come from young people with a deep interest in religion. They in turn can reach others. For their guidance, she has written a book, "The Christian Way of Life and the Liquor Problem." It is to be published in the near future by the Youth's Temperance Council of the W. C. T. U. and she hopes to see it used not only by her own group but by Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C.A. people and by people and by leaders of youth groups in the denominations.

Work in High Schools

A great deal of work has already been done in the high school field. High school youngsters were much in evidence at the convention in Grand Rapids. Even elementary school children are being recruited by the veteran temperance organization which has a strong children's work department—the Loyal Temperance Legion—under Miss Lenadell Wiggins. Youngsters of pigtail age were also in evidence at the big national meeting.

Enlistment of youth in the temperance cause promises great things in the future. The W. C. T. U. was able to weather the setback of repeal in no small measure because it has long seen the importance of recruiting youth and bringing up a new generation to take the torch from the old. Many of the leaders in the organization today, advanced in years, are daughters of temperance workers, and they are grooming their own children and grandchildren for work in the field.

Temperance workers realize they are in for a long struggle and they feel themselves equal to it. When you see the eager faces of young people preparing themselves now to carry on the battle you see why their cause will be something for the future to reckon with.

To Change the Subject:

Wages Instead of Tips to Waitresses ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Waitresses in Massachusetts, I see by the daily news, are now to receive a minimum wage of $12 a week. The New Hampshire order requires $7 for waitresses at tables, where tipping is the custom, and $9 for others. Are these high wages, for young women who must support themselves? Everytime I feel inclined to start something revolutionary, like discontinuing restaurant tips, I consider the situation of the young woman who waits on me and begin to do a little figuring to myself.

A waitress probably has to pay $3 or $4 a week for her room. If the restaurant gives her her main meal, she will have to spend from 25 to 50 cents a day on her other meals. Her employer would doubtless dismiss her if she wore broken-down shoes or neglected to have her hair dressed. And she wears out so many pairs of shoes! In addition to her regular clothing from the bargain basements, she must, in many cases, buy her own uniforms. The President of the Boston Waitresses' Union estimates that some waitresses pay $34 a year for uniforms.

Possibly the girl pays a dollar a week in carfares. I mention only the bare necessities of living. It would not be unreasonable to include a small amount for church contributions, the price of a daily newspaper, an occasional magazine or a movie, and a modest allotment for dental care, laundry and the cleansing of dresses and suits. If a girl resorts to undignified methods of obtaining tips can any one blame her? That so many waitresses, manicurists, salesgirls and others on very small salaries lead such decent lives as they do lead, is to their eternal credit. Certainly industry and society in general do none too much to encourage them.

No Ground for Facetiousness

A writer in a popular magazine recently took the girls of New York to task for going about tight-lipped and somewhat hard around the jaw, under their mask of cream and paint. If he could know the struggles some of the hard-looking lasses have just to keep going, he would doubtless be less facetious at their expense. The waitresses, of course, are expected to increase their earnings by tips. That, it seems to me, is the root of a good deal of trouble. If we could outlaw tipping, salaries would automatically be built up to compete with payment in regular business.

Americans, because of their particular form of democracy, should be freer than all other people of this system of bribery. If a tip cannot be given and accepted as a present, a definite extra, without snobbery on one side and groveling on the other; and without the irregularity of service which it usually causes, then it is an evil to be abolished. Apart from the economic inequality tipping produces it has a bad moral effect.

The giver feels in many cases that he is a helpless victim of a system of coercion and "graft." The recipient becomes a menial, giving outwardly cheerful service, not for the joy of doing a job well, but with an eye to the extra reward from the patron. The total result is anything but democratic, for it means that the person not willing or not equipped to tip is badly served, while the generous tipper, usually, commands efficient service.

Reform From Ground Up

This undignified and unequal method is only a more generally accepted and open form of the system responsible for political "graft" which bestows contracts in return for gifts or influence, or that which leads a policeman to "fix" things for the lawbreaker. These two, however, are liable to punishment by law. Tipping is not too much sounder in the social fabric, and it seems to me that we must check extortion and bribery in the smaller, more apparent instances, before we can succeed with the larger and more concealed.

So much a matter of chance, of whimsy, of mood; tipping should not be depended upon by any employer to make up the deficiencies in his workers' wages. The workers should be free of that devitalizing uncertainty about their earnings, and free of the necessity for catering to the public's vanity and vagaries. Those railway stations which have installed a system of 10 cents a bag for redcaps have made a commendable start. Many French hotels for years have forbidden tipping and charged a percentage for service, the sum being divided among employees periodically. In some European areas such as Italy, this system applies by law to all travelers' bills. Pullman porters, waiters, manicurists, chamber-maids and all the rest of those who give personal service deserve living and regular wages just as much as the workers in the steel mills and automobile factories.

Saturday Night: The Greatest Show on Earth

Lights, food and music—Cars, films, horseshoes—Many men and many views—No one afraid.

Inside America
Twenty-Ninth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

This article is written way up in the 29th story of a skyscraper in Chicago beside an open window. It is late Saturday afternoon. I can look out over Lake Michigan to the haze on the horizon. I can drop an eraser out of this window and it will fall into the canal that connects the Great Lakes and the Mississippi through the heart of the second biggest city in America.

America's Saturday Night is about to begin. It's the biggest show on earth. It extends out over the land, the most powerful and fortunate land on earth, the only big country left that can still choose between peace and war. This Saturday Night pageant is one of the things that America would fight for, too, if it thought it was threatened. The right of Americans to enjoy Saturday night in their own curious way.

Lots of lights. Plenty of food. An abundance to buy and people buying. Music and lights and young people dancing. Radios, cars, movies; homely things, like men pitching horse-shoes under a street lamp, or a family drive over to cousin Mary's; comfortable chairs on the front stoop behind clematis vines and the old folks rocking. Nobody hating other people. Lots of different people from different lands and all getting on together. And everywhere one thing true of all the kinds of people: not afraid of bombs out of the starry sky, not afraid to stand up for their rights, or to speak their thoughts . . . Not afraid.

I have seen five Saturday nights, besides this one in Chicago, since I started this trip. My articles are about over now. I wonder if I can remember them all and the things I jotted down about them?

San Francisco

Miss Mabel Wong pauses for a minute before the Pacific Importing Company on Grant Avenue. That was when I was in San Francisco. Neon lights advertise chow mein. Cable cars clang up Nob Hill. Sandalwood incense streams from the open door of the oriental shop, and on the exhilarating night air of San Francisco comes from somewhere the odor of eucalyptus bark burning. But I am watching Miss Wong. Tourists crowd around her. They are looking in at the same window where she is looking, exclaiming over this or that Oriental silk or satin, or giggling over the menu of shark's fin soup, lichee nuts and tong gor. But Miss Wong does not care for these at all. She is not dressed in Chinese trousers and exotic silks. Not at all. She wears sneakers and socks and schoolgirl hockey dress and bare-knees and beret, and her almond-shaped eyes go past the munificence of the Oriental bazaar to a counter where they sell cheap Connecticut watches. That is what Miss Wong is looking at among the chattering tourists, a wrist watch. For she is an American.

Now I am in a canvas Army tent and the last man has returned from Saturday night leave in El Paso. It is time for me to go. Overhead the Texas stars are so close you can almost touch them. Taps will blow out the lights soon. The sentry moves quietly in the dusk. The company mascot who knows nothing about taps sniffs the night air. Six tired boys are ready to fall asleep on the cots. Their names are Frisch, Pedersen, Putnam, Vincequerra, Mecklenburger and Woeschineski. Americans all.

The South

Now we are waiting at a crossroads on a hot night in Alabama. There are 15 of us, and we are silent and sullen. The Birmingham bus is an hour and 20 minutes late . . . Saturday night traffic. This broken-down sofa on which I sit, outside the one-pump gasoline station, holds three men. The others look at it jealously. A girl inside sells soda pop.

Up the road, out of the dark, pushed by two Negroes, comes a battered Plymouth. They dig their toes in, and when they reach the pump, stand panting. We don't say anything. The girl comes out. There is a glass jar on the top of the pump with an electric light on it, and beetles zooming around. She pulls a lever back and forth slowly and the red rises in the jar. She fills it. Then the level slowly drops. One gallon. That's all. Twenty-one cents. No word is spoken; it might all be pantomime.

Now the time has come to start. One man sits inside and the other pushes. Now! There is a puff, an explosion. But it stops. A stage car could not hang fire so artistically. Suddenly it begins to pop. The man swings in. It goes off, exploding noisily into the night, like a stuttering machine-gun.

Nobody in our crowd laughs. Nobody comments. One-gallon customers are common. All Americans aren't prosperous, are they? Wonder when that bus will come—?

Saturday night at Prairie City. What a crush! I have been asking people all day about the war. Some want more aid. Some are strongly isolationist. Who can touch them? They are protected on the west by the Rocky Mountains and on the east by the Chicago Tribune. Danger seems impossible. And now it is night and Saturday night at that. People have motored in from 50 miles. Lights hang on Main Street in the cotton-wood trees—the only street with real trees on it in the County. Laughter rings from the hotel piazza (four stories tall counting its false front). Music comes out of the upstairs windows in the Thomas Block where a dance is going on. 35 cents admission. Over at the Electra you can escape real life for 30 cents, four cents tax, second show at 9:30.

The corner drug store is packed. Somebody puts another nickle in the juke box and music swells from its interior as dreamy colors float across its translucent sides.

Spokane

Stores will stay open till midnight tonight: goods, spenders, money and prosperity; cars parked diagonally. How far away Europe seems! The grocery is busy with housewives who call out, "Come on, Jim, tote this load to the car!" There is a real policeman directing traffic. There are small-town smells in the air, chicken mash as you pass the feed store, the fragrance of new corn from the fields, smudged out occasionally by soft coal smoke from the depot where the down freight is waiting for Number 2. Europe is a long way off.

Then I remember that Saturday night when I arrived in Spokane without knowing anybody, and it was raining. It was also 8 o'clock, and too late to go anywhere. A Sears Roebuck store was open and I dropped in, and was lost at once in the familiar scene that goes from coast to coast, the same stoves, kitchen sinks and refrigerators, radios, bicycles and cameras, rugs, draperies and furniture. All the things domestic men and women in America live for, that make their eyes gleam, that make husband and wife look at each other proudly as goods are delivered, and say, "We're getting on in the world, dear; remember when we just had that old bedstead Ma gave us?" This is the store of young love's dream, but even as I think that, I think that chain stores have obliterated local color. What can I learn here of the West and the country I have come to see?

To my Eastern greenback the clerk planks down four big cartwheel silver dollars in change. And then, down in the basement, between the electric engine counter and the place where they sell four gallon top sprayers (whatever they are) I found what I am looking for. Sure enough, a big, raw-boned man is selling cowboy saddles. That plain finish roping saddle there, mister (says the raw-boned man), will cost you $61.90, and she's a humdinger. I sell a raft of them to the boys off the ranches in the fall, after round-up. Notice the pelican horn for the rope in front. A good rope costs $1.69, and that's with the old brass hondra replaced with a rawhide burner. Nice Navaio blankets, mister, to go under your saddle, only $4.95. Always did love a touch of color on a horse myself; guess you know what I mean."

And so I find it, very practical, very prosaic, in the basement of Sears-Roebuck, the same old West on a rainy Saturday night, very practical, very prosaic—yes, and vital and glamorous as ever. . . .

America

Well, those are the five Saturday nights I have seen on this trip, and they all come back to me as I write this article, high up in a Chicago skyscraper. They are all part of America. They are all things that Americans like and enjoy, and would fight for, too, at the drop of a hat, if they thought they were threatened.

What is that bell ringing down below? A deep-throated horn, with lake-fog in its throat, sounds under me. I look out. Yes—its a big-bellied lake boat, calling for passage under the Michigan Avenue bridge. And as the bell rings all that Saturday night traffic of Chicago stops suddenly. It comes to a standstill. It stands as though it had been going on its way jubilantly, and then suddenly thought about Europe.

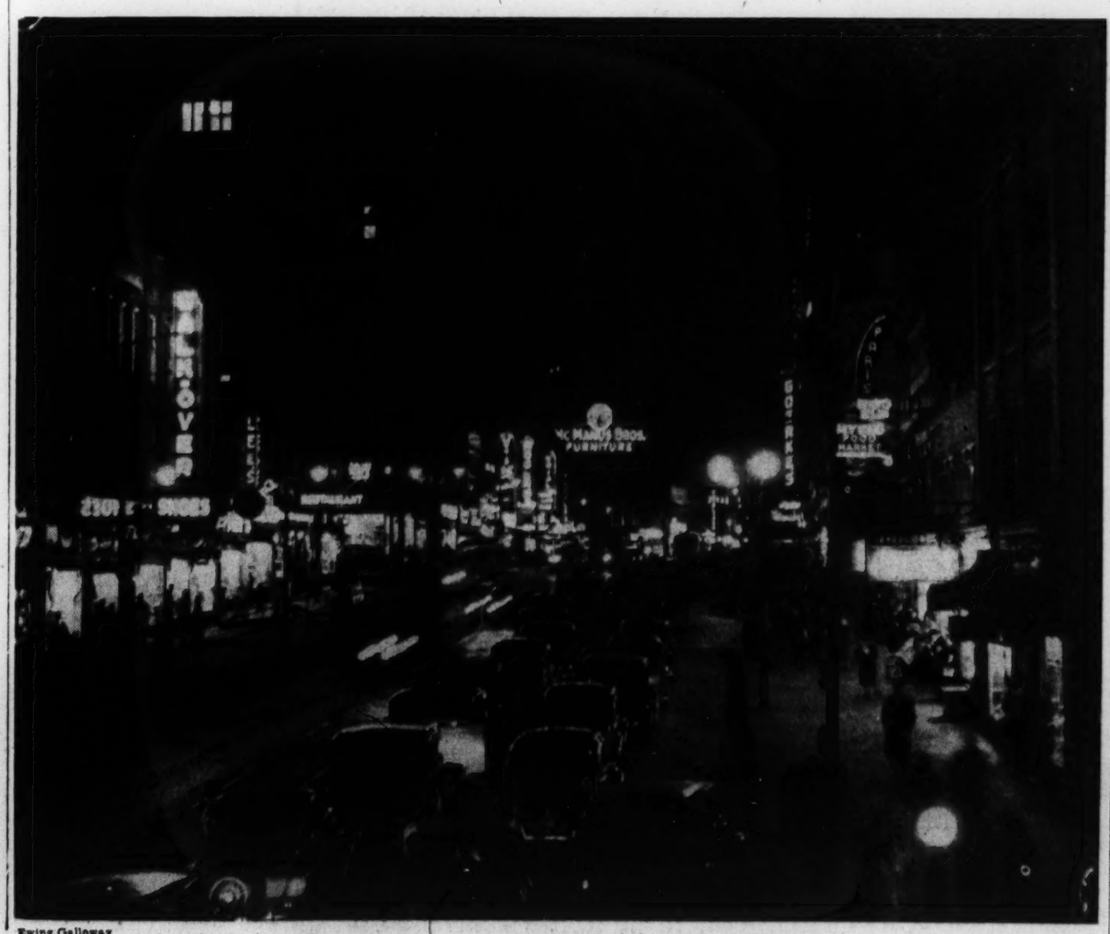
As I look down and the traffic waits the bridge cracks in two and the cantilever sides swing up, silently and effortlessly, like opposing trapdoors. I watched the Rockway go through, filled with ore.

The sides start down before the boat is through. They meet and latch in the middle and now the dots of pedestrians are back again and the Saturday night traffic resumes its joyous flow. Did they think for a minute of another world where old customs and festivals have been blotted out amidst bombs, as they made that ominous pause? I can't tell.

The people are hurrying now, back and forth across the Nation, to enjoy their great weekly festival, the biggest show on earth.

A-Ewing Galloway, B-Wide World

Saturday Night in the Big City: Chicago
Below, some selectees have a busman's holiday



Ewing Galloway

Saturday Night in the Small Town: Almost Anywhere

Medal and Top Qualifying Score for Women's National Golf Title a Problem

Miss Callender's Low 73 Likely to Exceed Others

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the women entered for next week's national golf championship at The Country Club, Brookline, by now have played one or more practice rounds and already there are guesses galore as what score will win the qualifying medal, what the top qualifying score will be for the 64 who go into match play and who will win. The early consensus on the winning medal score seems to center around 74 or 75, while the composite opinion on the top qualifying figure seems to fix upon 85 or 86.

My own guess is that the best score will not be under 76 and that the top qualifying figure will be no better than 88 to 90, if that low, in the belief that the Clyde Park layout will not prove much easier, when the card and pencil are employed and every putt has to be holed, than was the Del Monte course in California last year when Dorothy Traung won the medal with a 78, and 93 was in a playoff for last place. When 64 qualify for match play the scores shoot up rather rapidly on the tag end, as betokened a year ago when forty-two broke 90, but the other 22 ranged from 90 to 93.

Struck Low Note

On the matter of the medal-winning qualifying score, it must be granted that the field assembled this year has so many outstanding women golfers that any one of them might have an exceptionally brilliant round. But when Clara Callender of California scored a 73 Thursday, her game right in the groove at present and she one of the longest hitters in the field, I have an idea that she struck a low note that may not be duplicated, let alone bettered, in Monday's qualification.

In the matter of who will win the 1941 title, I will say that there are at least 20 who might capture the crown, but to pick nine, say, out of the field of 129, as the strongest candidates, my choices would be the defending champion, Betty Jameson of Texas; Louise Suggs and Dorothy Kirby of Georgia; Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., of North Carolina, 1937 champion, medalist the year she won, medalist also in 1936, and tied for low in 1938; Clara Callender, Dorothy Traung, and Elizabeth Hicks Newell of California; Mrs. Russell C. Mann of Nebraska, winner this year of both the Western and trans-Mississippi, and Miss Virginia Guilfoil of upper New York, fresh from her victories in the Mason and Dixie invitation at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and just before that the New York State.

Order Meaningless

Except for Miss Jameson, the order in which these girls are placed is meaningless. Miss Jameson I place first because she is the defender, has won the title two years running, and seems to be in prime fettle to defend, judging from what I saw of her play in a round with Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Jane Cothran, and Jean Bauer; the champion's first view of the course on which she is defending. She did not hit her stride on the first nine, but she did the incoming nine in 37, in which was a 4 at the long and exacting 13th, where she hit two superb shots to be up within easy pitching distance of the green, put her third a dozen feet from the cup and hit the hole for a birdie 4, only to miss a short one coming back.

It was my first glimpse of the champion's game since two winters ago when she and Patty Berg finished all even at 36 holes in the final of the Miami championship, each 76 both morning and afternoon, and then went to the second extra, where Miss Berg won with a deuce. Since then Miss Jameson unquestionably has added 10 yards or more to her drive, has more power with all her shots, and seems to feel that she has built up the muscles of her shoulders, to her advantage.

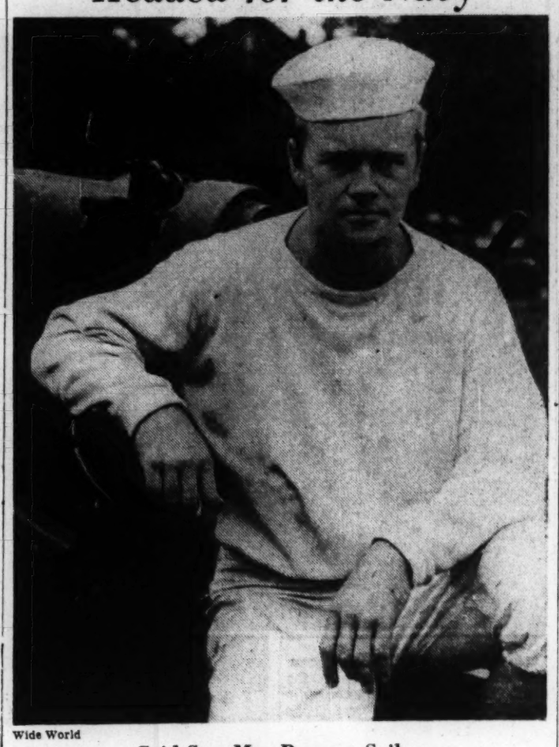
Adverse Side

The adverse side of the story, in Miss Jameson's case, is that she has played less tournament golf this year, was beaten 3 and 2 by Ellamae Williams of Illinois in the trans-Mississippi, by Patty Berg in the Western open and by Mrs. Vare in the Point Judith invitation in Rhode Island week before last. At Point Judith she was a little off color. Against Patty Berg in the Western open, however, it was a case of a grand match between two grand golfers, all even at the regular 18, Miss Berg winner at the third extra. And about three or four holes from home Miss Jameson lost a hole by hitting the pin when it was held by her caddie. She and Patty have been in three remarkable matches the last two years, one 38 holes, another that finished at the thirty-sixth, at St. Louis in the Western last year and the 21-holer in this year's Western open.

Louise Suggs, Dorothy Kirby and Virginia Guilfoil are three who especially will bear watching. Miss Suggs is only 17, but she has come along tremendously the last two years and had her peak performance, to date, when she defeated Mrs. Page, national ex-champion, in the final of this year's Southern. Miss Kirby has been playing brilliantly in the south this summer. Miss Guilfoil, in addition to winning the Mason and Dixie, in which she averaged 75's, and the New York State, also has won the Central New York, the Briar Hills invitation and has been medalist in four big tournaments.

Little Betty Hicks Newell, small in height, but stocky, is the biggest little hitter of the championship field and out with almost any of the stalwarts off the tee. She might well lead the qualifying field, for she has done it in many tournaments. She is the present California state champion. There are a dozen others whom I would like to mention, both for titles they have won this year or in the past. Among them might be next week's winner.

Headed for the Navy



Wide World

Grid Star May Become Sailor

CHICAGO—Photo shows Paul Christman, former University of Missouri football star, who has enlisted in the Naval Reserve. Christman has been working out with the Chicago Cardinals professional football team here, and had been counted on by the pros. He expected to be called for active naval duty within five weeks. He is shown as he tried on a sailor's cap in place of a helmet during a workout with the Cardinals.

By-Plays

Reminiscences

We recently gave our opinion as to the best pitchers and catchers who have played for the Boston National League Baseball Club since 1890 and today we discuss the infield positions.

There are three first basemen who stand out in our memory—Dan Brouthers Fred Tenney and Charlie Schmidt. Brouthers was one of the greatest batters of his day. Although he was not a great fielder. In those days all the first baseman was expected to do in the fielding line was to take throws and stop such hits as came his way. He was not expected to cover as much ground as the present-day first baseman.

Tenney was a great fielder, good baserunner, and good hitter. He was the first left-handed first baseman we ever saw. Before joining Boston he was catcher for the famous Brown University battery of Sexton and Tenney. Schmidt was first baseman for the Braves when they won the World Series in 1914. Of the four we are naming Tenney.

Johnnie Evers and Bobby Lowe are the standouts of the second basemen. We would unhesitatingly pick Evers were it not that we believe he belongs to the Chicago Nations where he played so many years. Lowe is one of the few who have made four home runs in one game.

The Braves have had a number of fine shortstops including George Wright, Herman Long, Rabbit Maranville and Eddie Miller. Of the four our favorite is the Rabbit. We regard him as the best fielding shortstop of the four. He covered a lot of territory and who can ever forget his "vest pocket" catches. Wright was famous before 1890, so we have not considered him for the all-time Boston team.

There are few third basemen who stand out in our memory. Billy Nash, Red Smith and Charlie Deal are the three who come to us most easily. Nash was in his prime in the early '90s. Smith and Deal played third for the Braves in 1914 and they played it well. Of the trio we are naming Nash for the all-time team.

And so we would select Tenney, Lowe, Maranville and Nash as our all-time Boston National infield. We do not regard it as a "standout" infield by any means; but it seems to us as the best during the past half century.

G. M. R. H.

American League Batting Affair Is No Contest

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The competition for hitting honors in the major leagues is something like the pennant races.

Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox has put the American League batting championship in a bag and tied the top while two representatives of the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals are matching hits for no decision in the National.

The Red Sox fireman gained four points this week, the same amount he lost last week, to lift his average to .411.

Cecil Travis of Washington, the No. 2 batter, slipped four points to .360 during the week. Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, still out of action, remained stationary at .356.

There was plenty of shuffling among the leading National League hitters. Pete Reiser of the Dodgers, who has been on top more often than not this season, sprinted nine points to regain the lead at .333 while Johnny Hopp of the Cardinals, who had a .333 mark last Saturday, skidded to .326. This was good enough for second place because Nick Etten of the Phillies, who was hitting .329, also slipped seven points.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Williams, Boston	124	382	122	161	.411
Travis, Washington	127	514	86	185	.360
Di Maggio, New York	123	481	113	171	.356
Heath, Cleveland	129	495	77	170	.343
Siebert, Philadelphia	121	460	62	153	.333
Cullenbine, St. Louis	129	430	74	142	.330
McCosky, Detroit	106	413	64	136	.329
S. Chapman, Phila	123	478	85	156	.326
Wright, Chicago	118	440	62	140	.318
Rizzuto, New York	119	460	85	146	.317

National League	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Reiser, Brooklyn	117	459	100	153	.333
Hopp, St. Louis	110	353	70	115	.326
Etten, Philadelphia	126	454	67	146	.322
Mize, St. Louis	112	430	64	138	.321
Walker, Brooklyn	127	443	77	140	.316
Hack, Chicago	133	520	99	164	.315
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	102	362	67	114	.315
Medwick, Brooklyn	113	455	86	142	.312
Brown, St. Louis	110	455	68	142	.312
Slaughter, St. Louis	108	423	71	132	.312

Hawks to Play On Special Days

Five of eight games on special occasion days—that's the assignment of the University of Iowa football team this fall.

And the Hawkeyes will play the five features in succession, from Wisconsin's "W" men's day at Madison, Oct. 18, to Iowa's own Dad's day game of Nov. 15.

Between are Purdue's homecoming Oct. 25, the Hawkeye homecoming game with Indiana Nov. 1, and Dad's day at Illinois, Nov. 8.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	91	45	.669	
Boston	70	65	.519	20½
Chicago	70	65	.519	20½
Cleveland	66	65	.504	22½
Detroit	64	70	.478	26
St. Louis	59	73	.447	30
Philadelphia	58	74	.439	31
Washington	54	75	.419	33½

Results Sept. 5

St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.

Tennis Nears Finals With Play Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The most dramatic of the semifinal matches today in the national tennis championships at Forest Hills is practically certain to be the one between that grand veteran from California, Helen Hull Jacobs, and her long-time rival and Wightman Cup teammate, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York.

Always noted for her ceaseless running, Helen seems to have lost little of her stamina. And, if she is a step slower, she makes up for it with anticipation and a hard, flat forehand drive that she didn't have before.

If she trims Mrs. Cooke today—as she should—then it probably will be Helen against Pauline Betz of Los Angeles in tomorrow's finals. Miss Betz, the tall golden-blonde who was seeded No. 1, should prevail over Margaret Osborne of San Francisco in the other semifinal.

Of the men's semifinals, the easier to call appeared to be the one between Bobby Riggs, 1939 champion, and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif. Riggs looked like a million in trouncing Frankie Parker by 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2 yesterday, and he figured to be a few too many for Schroeder, the youngster who is more noted for his ability at doubles.

Schroeder eliminated Bryan Grant, Jr., in four sets yesterday because of his ability to take charge of the net and almost literally chase the Atlanta veteran off the court. But it is something else again to get to the net against a sharpshooter like Riggs in his current form.

In the opposite bracket, it was defending champion Don McNeill against Frank Kovacs, the tall boy who scored three-straight victories over McNeill this summer prior to the championships.

McNeill appears finally to have recaptured his 1940 form, and his triumph over Wayne Sabin in the quarter-finals stamped him a dangerous player, indeed. His match with Kovacs today figured to be the feature.

Lois MacIntyre Takes National Yachting Title

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—Lois MacIntyre of the Riverside (Conn.) Yacht Club won the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup, emblem of the national woman's sailing championship, yesterday, when she won two races and finished fourth in another. Miss MacIntyre gained four victories in the six races of the three-day series and scored a total of 31 points.

Virginia Weston of the Edgartown Club on Martha's Vineyard placed second with 23¼ points, and Marion Andrews of Sachem's Head, the eastern Connecticut representative, was third with 22. Mary Aldrich sailed her Tarrating Club entry from Dark Harbor, Maine, to victory in the final race to take fourth place with 21¼ points. Julia Simonds of Cohasset (Mass.) scored 19 points and Nancy Underhill of Bellport, L. I., was last with nine. Miss Simonds did not sail the last three races yesterday. Mrs. Betty Richards, a member of last year's winning American Yacht Club crew, substituted for her with the consent of the others.

Sailing with Miss MacIntyre on the winning yacht were Mrs. Frederick T. Allen, Kathleen MacIntyre, Charlotte Maher, and Mrs. Carleton L. Marsh.

Freshmen Now Eligible For Varsity Grid

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—Because of widespread losses of athletes to the nation's armed forces, the 36 members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association will use freshmen in varsity football this fall.

Their Executive Committee passed a resolution yesterday allowing all members—small colleges in nine States—to use at least four freshmen in varsity play. In addition, schools without 25 upperclassmen on varsity squads can obtain this number through use of more than four freshmen if necessary.

Maine Open Golf

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 6 (AP)—Wee Willie Wansa won the Maine open golf title yesterday with a record-cracking, 72-hole score of 287.

The pro from Poland Springs had enough left in the last rounds to fight off a late bid by Roy Adams of Prouts Neck who finished three strokes behind him with a 290, which was just a stroke above the all-time tourney record, which Adams had shared with Ernie Newnham of Portland.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	85	47	.644	
St. Louis	83	47	.638	1
Cincinnati	71	59	.546	13
Pittsburgh	71	60	.542	13½
New York	62	66	.484	21
Chicago	60	74	.448	26
Boston	52	76	.406	31
Philadelphia	37	92	.287	46½

Results Sept. 5

Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 8-1, Jersey City 4-3 (2nd 5 innings—rain).
Buffalo at Montreal—rain. (Only games)

American Association

Toledo 7, Louisville 3.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 4.
Milwaukee 5-13, St. Paul 2-1.
Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2 (10 innings)

Pacific Coast League

Portland 2-2, San Francisco 0-0 (2nd 7 innings).
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 0.
San Diego 5, Hollywood 3 (16 innings).

Texas League

Fort Worth 3-5, Houston 2-0.
Tulsa 3, Beaumont 1.
Dallas 4, San Antonio 3.
Shreveport 3, Oklahoma City 0.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Birmingham 3 (14 innings).
New Orleans 7, Chattanooga 3.
Knoxville 5-2, Little Rock 3-1.
Memphis 13-3, Nashville 5-6.

Eastern League Playoffs

Wilkes-Barre 2, Elmira 2 (tie, called end 7th—rain).
Scranton at Williamsport—rain.

Kindly Umps

Umpire Bill Klem urged Elbie Fletcher of the Pirates to swing a heavier club. Elbie took his advice and this year is up with the leaders. He has increased his batting mark almost 40 points.

Phils Find New Star In Second Sacker Murtaugh

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is little in the 1941 Philadelphia story worth cheering about. The club had only 37 victories in 129 starts as it opened a series with the Braves this afternoon and trailed the leading Dodgers by the unbelievable margin of 46½ games. But to the more loyal Phillie rooter, the season has not been a complete flop. Nick Etten came up from Baltimore to be a factor in the batting race and now Danny Murtaugh is making his letter at second base.

Although Murtaugh was not around during the first half of the campaign, he currently holds the stolen base leadership of the National League. He has gone ahead of both Linus Frey of the Reds and Lee Handley of Pittsburgh, who were in there when the season opened.

Others Failed

It took Manager Doc Prothro almost three months to find a second baseman. At various stages of April, May and June he tried Nagel, Marnie, Bragan, Mueller, Jumonville and Benjamin at the middle bag, before bringing Murtaugh in from the Texas League. But once Danny got a chance, he made the manager forget his early troubles. The newcomer has done a very good job, alternating between the lead-off and number two spots in the batting order.

Murtaugh did not make an appearance in the Phillie line-up until July 3, here in Boston. When Etten went up to bat for Marnie late in the game, Prothro inserted the Texas League rookie at second base. Danny has not been breaking down the fences, but he has been running through them, along with fielding acceptably. He waited until the July 14 date with the Cardinals before stealing his first base, but from that point on has been running constantly.

Long Lead

Murtaugh is playing his fifth year of professional ball. He broke in with Cambridge, Md., in 1937, and reached the National League via Rochester, Columbus and Houston. He hit .298 at Houston last season, playing 93 contests at third base and only 63 at second.

The young man, as he becomes better acquainted with the pitchers, will improve on the bases. He takes a longer lead off first base than any other base runner we can think of. Opposing pitchers see him out of the corners of their eyes, but rarely can catch him before he gets back. Danny has mastered the trick of breaking fast.

* * *

Following tomorrow's doubleheader with the Phillies, the Braves do not appear in the Hub again until the final week of the season. After touring the National League by way of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and New York, they return home for successive series with the Dodgers and Giants.

* * *

Boston saw the Yankees clinch the American League pennant here and it may be that she will see the National League clincher. It would be all right with Brooklyn if the Dodgers made their flag a mathematical certainty at Braves Field either Sept. 24 or 25.

* * *

On the road the Braves are scheduled to play 17 games, with two double-headers at Pittsburgh and one each at Chicago, St. Louis and New York.

* * *

Beginning next Tuesday, the Red Sox entertain the western clubs at Fenway Park. It is a break for Joe Cronin that he plays most of his September contests at home, while the Chicago White Sox are touring.

All-Star Backs Completed For Fenway Contest

Coach Nils "Swede" Nelson has completed his All-Star backfield squad.

Two additions from the Midwest have completed the ball carriers who will have a last try at stopping the professional gridmen. Closing out the book on backs are Bob Paffrath of Michigan, 6 foot-185 pound halfback, and Bob Morrow of Illinois Wesleyan. Morrow is a burly fullback. He weighs 215 pounds and stands an even 6 feet.

According to Nelson, Morrow is the hardest-hitting defensive back the college grid season produced last year. Swede is depending on Bob to help hold the famed Bears' T formations.

Barring any unforeseen additions here are the 10 men who will make up the Crosscup Pishon backfield. At the signal-barking post will be Hank Toczylowski and Walter Matuzczak. Both are fine blocking backs and each is an excellent field general. The halfback posts will be filled by Charlie O'Rourke, Lou Montgomery, both of B. C., Lou Ghegas, Georgetown, Paffrath, Allan Donelli, Duquesne, and Joe Osmanski, Holy Cross. The fullbacks are Morrow, Mort Landsberg, Cornell, and Joe Gardella, Harvard.

Canadiens Sell Six Players To American League

MONTREAL (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League announce the sale of six players to the Washington Ulines, new entry in the American Hockey League.

The players were Georges Mantha, Polly Drouin, Louis Trudel, Conny Tudin, Alex Singbush and Allan Shields. The Canadiens have a working agreement with the Washington club to replace the one they had last season with the New Haven Eagles.

A majority of the players sold saw most of their action with New Haven last year.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .411; Travis, Washington, .360.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 122; Di Maggio, New York, 113.

Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 129; Di Maggio, New York, 112.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 185; Di Maggio, New York, 171.

Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, Judnich, St. Louis, and Kuhel, Chicago, 38.

Triples—Travis, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 16.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 34; Keller, New York, 33.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 24; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.

Pitching—Gomez, New York, 13-4; Ruffing, New York, 14-5.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .333; Hopp, St. Louis, 326.

Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 100; Hack, Chicago, 99.

Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 97; Mize, St. Louis, 96.

Hits—Hack, Chicago, 164; Rucker, New York, 157.

Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 36.

Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 11.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 29; Ott, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 17; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Frey, Cincinnati, 15.

Pitching—White, St. Louis, 17-4; Riddle, Cincinnati, 15-4.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Eddie Joost, Reds, and Lloyd Dietz, Pirates—Joost hit grand-slam homer to climax eight-run rally that won first game: Dietz pitched shutout in seven-inning nightcap.

Elden Auker, Browns—Beat White Sox with five-hit pitching.

Sponsors

Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor of the cinema are keen tennis fans, so much so that they've taken great interest in developing a future champion, Budge Patty, to the extent of $10,000, it is said. Patty recently won the national junior title. He's on his way up.

Scrimmages Mark End Of First Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today marked the end of the first week of football for the three local colleges which have already started their seasons, and for the trio — Northeastern, Boston College, and Boston University—extended scrimmages were the order of the day.

Tufts College will be next to join the fold, with Coach Lew Manly ready to greet his candidates at the Medford Oval on Monday. Harvard, last of the local schools, will not start practice until Sept. 15, although Coach Dick Harlow is expected to be in town shortly to complete arrangements for the Crimson inaugural.

Stiff Scrimmage

Of the three scrimmages undergone today, the one entered into by the Eagles was the stiffest, for Coach Denny Myers intends to make today's showing the basis for a squad cut which will pare his men from an unwieldy 51 to a workable 40.

Myers has been pleased with the work accomplished this week, declaring that the heat was just what the boys needed to prepare themselves for their game with Tulane at New Orleans Sept. 27.

At Boston University, Coach Pat Hanley's squad had its first contact work today. Pat, whose men reported only Thursday, was immensely pleased with the squad's general condition and accordingly ordered the early contact work, even though he has until Oct. 4 to prepare for the opener with Cincinnati.

Search for Guard

Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern, after conducting his first scrimmage Thursday afternoon, proceeded with more today, and was concentrating his attention on sophomores. Jimmy is still pressing his search for adequate guards, with Len Erickson his best so far. In addition he is also trying to deepen his end squad.

At Worcester Coach Joe Sheketski pronounced himself pleased with the progress so far. His first-sting backfield, which has been impressive in light scrimmages, including Tommy Sullivan, Joe Boratyn and Frank Saba, with Al Klasoskus and Johnny Grigas alternating at fullback.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Sept. 6, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2381

By Dr. Henry W. and Edgar Bettermann

Black 9 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

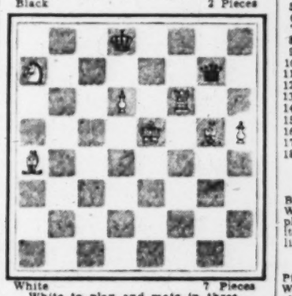
White to play and mate in two

(Second Prize, Mirror of American Sports, 1888. "Fine old-timer, with interesting key.")

Problem No. 2382

By Dr. Henry W. and Edgar Bettmann

Black 2 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(St. John Globe, 1883-4. "Pinning, then unpinning, of White R.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 2279. Q-R8

No. 2280. 1. B-B8 Kt-Kt3
2. Q-B8ch
1. ——— R-K3
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— R-K7ch
2. RxR
1. ——— threatens
2. QxPch

End-Game No. 978. White wins: 1 KtxRP. P-Kt4; 2 Q-Kt8ch, KxKt; 3 QxPch, K-R3; 4 Q-R5 mate.

End-Game 379

Black 13 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(The conclusion to Burton's win over Ehrlich in the St. Louis Class A Tournament.)

Manhattan Chess Club Moves

The Manhattan Chess Club has moved to new and larger quarters at 100 Central Park South, New York, and as further evidence of its growth has just engaged Weaver W. Adams, for many years Boston's leading expert, as club manager.

Alekhine Favors Tournament

It has been reported that Dr. Alexandre Alekhine, world champion, now in Lisbon, favors a tournament, presumably to determine who should be the next challenger for his title. A quadrangular tournament, with Capablanca and three of the leading younger experts, Fine, Reshevsky, Keres, Botwinnik, being in this group, would undoubtedly result in increased prestige for the winner. This might be sufficient to provide the necessary financial backing for a title match, but world conditions would make such a match impossible in Europe.

South American Tournament

The war broke out during the international team tournament in Buenos Aires two years ago and as a result many players did not return to their native countries, some of which were invaded.

These players and other South American experts recently were engaged in a tournament involving 17 players in all. The winners were Erich Eliskases, Austro-German, and Carlos E. Guimard, Argentine, each with 14-2. Next came Engels of Germany and Frydman of Poland, with 12½-3½, followed by Luckis of Lithuania, with 11½-4½.

St. Louis Game

This game, from the finals, has a fresh touch because Black dared to capture and try to hold the gambit Pawn in a transposed Queen's Gambit Declined.

After some critical mid-game play, White was finally able to establish a Kt at Kt6. This marked the turning point and before long he finished the game with a combination.

English Opening

Rauch White	Schmidt Black	Rauch White	Schmidt Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	19 QR-B	P-QR4
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 Castles	Kt-B3
3 P-Q4	B-Kt5	21 Kt-Q2	Castles
4 Q-R4ch	Kt-QB3	22 Kt-B4	Kt-K2
5 Kt-B3	B-Q2	23 Kt-Kt6	B-B1
6 Q-B2	PxP	24 KR-Q	Q-B2
7 P-K3	P-QKt4	25 QxP	Kt-Q4
8 P-QKt3	Kt-R4	26 B-B3	R-QR
9 PxP	PxP	27 Q-Q2	QR-Q
10 B-Q2	Kt-KB3	28 Q-Kt2	R-QKt
11 Kt-K4	P-B4	29 R-Kt	Q-K2
12 PxP	KtxKt	30 BxKt	PxB
13 BxB	Kt-QB3	31 KtxP	Q-B2
14 QxBP	R-QKt	32 QxR	RxQ
15 B-B3	KtxB	33 RxRch	QxR
16 QxKt	Kt-Kt5	34 Kt-Kt7ch	K-B
17 R-K2	KtxRP	35 KtxB	Resigns
18 Q-R3	Kt-Kt5		

Ventnor Game

Here is an unusual Ruy Lopez. Finally, Black's passed pawns proved stronger than White's, but the positions were complicated and the play "wide-open," so that it is not clear whether the experimental line adopted by White is unsound.

Ruy Lopez

Pinkus White	Reinfeld Black	Pinkus White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Q-B3	P-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 R-Q	Q-Q4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 QxQch	KtxQ
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 R-B2	P-P
5 Castles	B-K2	23 PxP	KR-QB
6 R-K	P-QKt4	24 Kt-B3	Kt-B5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	25 P-Kt4	KtxPch
8 P-B3	Castles	26 K-B	BxP
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	27 K-Q3	R-B7
10 P-KR3	BxKt	28 B-K3	RxP
11 PxB	Kt-QR4	29 QR-Kt	RxR
12 P-KR4	KtxB	30 RxR	B-B
13 PxKt	Kt-Q2	31 R-QB	R-Q
14 BPxP	PxP	32 Kt-B4ch	K-Kt2
15 P-KB4	PxBP	33 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
16 BxP	P-KB4	34 R-B6	P-B5
17 P-K5	P-KKt4	35 Kt-Q7ch	K-Kt2
18 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	36 KtxB (a)	KxKt

(a) White lost through overstepping the time limit. White must lose the QP, and Black should be able to push through his pawns successfully.

Starts Earlier

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 6 (AP)—Tournament of Roses officials have advanced the starting time of the next Rose Bowl game Jan 1, 15 minutes because of new football rules allowing free substitution of players.

Officials, estimating that the frequent change of players would lengthen the game a quarter of an hour, set the kick-off for 2 p. m. instead of 2:15.

Choice

Bronko Nagurski, the old football star, is a busy man, so he's cut down on his football rooting this fall to just one game. And that one game is the annual battle between his Gophers and the Cornhuskers from Nebraska. They meet in Minneapolis on Nov. 8.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Summer Shows in London

By Jan Gordon

London

At the moment, art in Britain is suffering from a kind of thwarted expectation. As one well-known authority said to me, "We have been expecting this war to stimulate a lot of young talent, but it simply hasn't turned up."

We had a little taken for granted the idea that the drastic shock of war was a kind of excitement for artistic expression. We remembered how the last war brought out so many of the creative painters of today in Britain. The two Nash brothers, the Spencers, Stanley and Gilbert, Nevinson, Kennington, Lamb, Roberts, Wyndham Lewis, and others were artists matured by the war whose combined efforts finally succeeded in shaking British art loose from its academic bondage. The war gave them their opportunity, as in even more revolutionary manner it did in Paris to Picasso, Braque, Léger, Dufy, and others.

But, of course, this actually is not a new war; it is the same old vampire redivivus, because it was never properly buried. So the older artists—Stanley Spencer, Roberts, Lamb, Kennington, and Paul Nash—hold their places with ease, no matter how the Exhibition of War Paintings at the National Gallery continues to grow by additions. John Piper, Graham Sutherland, and Henry Moore, all juggling dextrously with forms of description, abstraction, and surrealism, their only new rivals, seem, so far at least, to be on a more restricted scale.

* * *

Otherwise, the summer shows give a nice cross-section of the non-academic art of London. Agnew's Gallery has "Fourteen British Artists," who cover the period from Wilson to the present day; the Leicester Galleries have "Artists of Fame and of Promise," but he would be a bold critic who would dare to draw the dividing line between the two categories; the Redfern Gallery has its "Summer Exhibition," fame and promise here, too, about equally divided as at the Leicester Galleries. But all three have quite interestingly different orientations.

Agnew's is the most homogeneous collection of the three, but it usually plays safe. You can pass easily and without much change of attitude through the Wilsons, the Cromes, the Constables—all represented by quite good examples; you can pause before a quite unusual painting by Francis Towne, "Walton Bridges," which though painted in 1785 might almost be taken for a contemporary work, cunningly patinated; you could carry on through the Sickerts, Steers, Duncan Grants, and John Nashes to end up, on a rather falling note, with the really promising, but rather too vigorously boosted, young painters of the Euston Road Group, among whom, here, Victor Pasmore and Rupert Shepherd emerge.

* * *

The Leicester Galleries and the Redfern Gallery are oddly parallel yet subtly different. They display about 75 per cent of the same artists, yet even their works, as chosen and hung, seem so different that one could easily be persuaded that this repetition of names did not exist. In a vague way one might suggest that the Leicester has a tendency towards the epic and the Redfern Gallery towards the lyric, and in accordance as your own delights tend to be epic or lyric you will find more pleasure at the one or the other.

For the Leicester Galleries we might take Steer's "Landscape with Rainbow," Sickert's "Baird's Hill House, Broadstairs," and Braque's "Verre de fruit" as setting the high peaks of the "famous." And—oh, dear; are they already famous or only still promising?—there is Steven Spurrier's "Circus Orchestra, 1941," Lord Methuen's "Salvation Army Band at Swindon," Robin Pearce's "Winter Landscape," John Copley's "A Lady and a Dancer," Ivon Hitchens' "Hunting Drive," Carel Weight's "Girl With Gloves," Kirkland Jamieson's "In the Valley of the Windrush," and, among the younger artists John Minton, K. M. Faussett-Osborne, Thomas Carr, and Alison Debenham.

Among the statuary Epstein has a striking portrait, very much up-to-date, of "His Excellency Ivan Maisky." Also note Elizabeth Spurr's "Genêt," in ebony, and there is a very promising group of terra-cottas by Karen Lowenadler.

Perhaps the fact that the proportion of water colors to oils at the Leicester—about one-third to two-thirds—is reversed at the Redfern Gallery may give the latter show its lighter and more lyrical note. But there is more in it than that, for as peak paintings by the "famous" here I would select a Christopher Wood, "Flowers in a White Jug"; a brusque Matthew Smith, "Still-Life with Clay Head," and a Frances Hodgkins, "Solva." But according to your temperament you might also add Stanley Spencer's "Elder Trees," or Cedric Morris's richly tonal "Bradlick Hill." Augustus John's "Near St. Tropez," is so strong a work of massed color that I wonder whether he had recently been looking at Matthew Smith.

J. B. Manson has two excellent paintings, and to me his "Flower Piece," singing in color and perfectly harmonious, is almost the best example I can remember of this artist's work. J. D. Innes, who had so strong an influence on the beginnings of John, is represented by a very curious "Fantasy," which in some ways forecasts several elements of surrealism. David Jones reaches the lyrical note easily with so commonplace a subject as "Suburban Beansticks," and Edna Clarke Hall's brilliant calligraphy brings life to a mere patch of "Grass." A large "Vegetable Still-Life" pays tribute to Louise Pickard, an interesting painter of 20 years ago, who passed away before her very real talents had been justly recognized. Interesting works here also are by Graham Sutherland, Hervey Adams, Paul Nash, Gilman, and Ethel Walker.

© Vitagraph

Scene From "Sergeant York"

Showing, left to right, June Lockhart, Dickie Moore, Margaret Wycherly, and Gary Cooper.

Living Hero and Ideal Heroine

By John Beaufort

New York

Battlefront may mean a trench, a sky, a village, street, or an ocean. It may also mean the ramparts of the human conscience where the warfare goes on between ideals and a thousand expediencies. Human conscience is the real battlefront of "Sergeant York" and "Major Barbara," two of the most important films of the year. Both are impelled by a concern for the individual's moral relation to the universal good. Shunning vainglory and chauvinism, both make it clear that on humanly ethical as well as on Christian grounds, an individual stand may be taken against war even when war is still tolerated as a human expedient.

"Sergeant York" records that, in 1917, Alvin C. York of Tennessee sought exemption from military service on religious grounds and was refused. Quickly distinguishing himself at army camp for character and phenomenal marksmanship, York was given 10 days' leave and told that if, after reviewing his deep convictions he still desired exemption, it would be recommended by his battalion commander, Major Buxton.

As shown in one of the film's most moving scenes, the Cumberland mountaineer returned to the Valley of the Three Forks of the Wolf to wrestle with his problem. He carried a Bible and an American history book with him. Still unreconciled to the idea of killing and still uncertain about "a heap of things," York found his answer in the New Testament passage: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." He returned to the army and went on to the war.

* * *

On Oct. 18, 1918, Sergeant York killed 20 Germans, captured a strategic hill, 132 German soldiers, four officers, and 36 machine guns. He received the Medal of Honor from the United State. and the Croix de Guerre from France. Major Buxton asked York what had changed him in his resignation not to kill even though he might have to die for his country. As set forth in "Sergeant York," the reply was:

"Well, I'm as much agin killin' as ever, sir, but . . . when I heered them machine guns a-goin' an' all them fellas a-droppin' aroun' me, I figured that them guns wuz killin' hundreds, maybe thousands. An' thar weren't nothin' anybody could do but to stop them guns. An' that's what I done."

These sentiments and others like them insure greatness for a film which illumines a phase of the American character and an aspect of the American way of life. Soil-bound, gaunt of spirit, terse of speech, living in a self-containment which so often disregarded outside forces, the Tennessee mountaineer has received a good deal of mistreatment, partly attributable to his own isolationism and distrust of "outsiders," partly due to the bad manners—literary and otherwise—of the "outsiders" themselves. And now comes "Sergeant York," a magnificent new broom to sweep aside small follies and petty disputation, to signalize a reciprocity of understanding between those who figure in it, those who made it, and those who will see it.

* * *

Credit for the accomplishment must be shared among all hands: Jesse L. Lasky for producing the picture; Howard Hawks for his direction: Abem Finkel, Harry Chandlee, Howard Koch, and John Huston for their script; Sol Polito for his photography and Max Steiner for his score; the technicians, assistants, and supporting players, particularly Walter Brennan, Joan Leslie (a refreshing new heroine), George Tobias, Stanley Ridges, Margaret Wycherly, Clem Bevans, June Lockhart, and Dickie Moore. To Gary Cooper goes the praise an actor deserves for giving probably his greatest performance to date. Mr. Cooper's natural characteristics—the honest leanness, the quiet strength, the shy gallantry springing from kindness—superbly equip him to play one of America's modern heroes.

Not a lesser but a different gallantry is embodied in George Bernard Shaw's Adolphus Cusins, hero of "Major Barbara." Cusins, candid and unashamed, joins the Salvation Army for the purpose of wooing Major Barbara Undershaft, a munition king's daughter serving in a slum shelter. At the end, Barbara resigns from the Army and marries Cusins, who resigns from penury as a teacher of Greek to help run Andrew Undershaft's munitions empire.

So gloriously all-conquering is the Shaw wit that one forgets willingly that "Major Barbara" is really not suited to the films at all. It is a "dialogue" film to the last syllable. The outward trappings, clothes, automobiles, backgrounds have been brought up to date but they are still outdistanced by the ideas expressed by Mr. Shaw in 1905, when he wrote the play. It is these ideas that furnish the action of the piece. Major Barbara's evangelical trail is still a thorny path of disillusionment which leads her to the discovery that Bodger (the distiller) and Undershaft (the gun maker) are the satanic guardian angels whose benevolence keeps the Salvation Army shelters open.

Aside from its immediate value as superb entertainment, the Gabriel Pascal film should have immense continuing significance as a record, made in Shaw's time and with his collaboration. Fortunately, too, for the record, the playing is rich and eloquent in almost every role. Wendy Hiller as Barbara is the heroine that Shaw deserves for having been so percipient a critic of acting. Her loveliness, clear-eyed candor, her beauty and her humanity are contributions to the film's effectiveness which cannot be measured. Rex Harrison (Cusins), Robert Newton (Bill Walker), Emlyn Williams, Marie Lohr, Donald Calthrop, and Marie Ault are valuable in a cast which on the whole preserves and projects the values of the play.

"Major Barbara" concludes with Cusins' and Barbara's acceptance of Undershaft's challenge—"Dare you make war on war?" Cusins accepts, because he concludes that man must master the physical means of destruction which will otherwise destroy "the higher powers, just as a tiger can destroy a man." He tells Barbara that when his best pupil of Greek left for Hellas to fight against the Turks, he gave the pupil "not a copy of Plato's Republic, but a revolver and a hundred Undershaft cartridges . . . That act committed me to this place forever. Your father's challenge has beaten me. Dare I make war on war? I dare. I must. I will. . . ."

Barbara accepts the challenge because she sees within her father's model industrial city "the human souls to be saved—not weak souls in starved bodies, sobbing with gratitude for a scrap of bread and treacle but full-fed, quarrelsome, snobbish, uppish creatures, all standing on their little rights and dignities, and thinking that my father ought to be greatly obliged to them for making so much money for him—and so he ought. That is where salvation is really wanted. My father shall never throw it in my teeth again that my converts were bribed with bread. I have got rid of the bribe of bread. I have got rid of the bribe of heaven. Let God's work be done for its own sake. . . . Major Barbara will die with the colors. . . ."

Mexicans Hear Their Moderns

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

It is in educational centers that one discovers this summer in Mexico music and dance events of special significance and interest. At the University Summer School in San Cosme, the administration has presented again the popular Thursday dance recitals, designed to give visitors a survey of native Mexican and Indian dances. Staged under the trees in the charming garden of the patio of this ancient college building, these programs attract large and interested audiences.

Choosing a program at random, we saw there the stately and graceful Chiapancecas (so called as deriving from the State of Chiapas), danced by two men and a girl. In this dance the señorita by a skillful use of her flowing skirt simulates the graceful fluttering of a many-hued butterly. The next number was the "Jarabe Ranchero," the national dance done country style to the accompaniment of a mariachi orchestra. Then followed a dance designed to exhibit rhythmically the myriad uses of the "rebozo," which not only furnishes the warmth of a shawl but serves also as a baby carriage.

As the summer session drew to a close, special activities were arranged, among them three conferences in which the eminent Mexican composer and folklorist, Manuel M. Ponce, outlined the development of Mexican song, tracing its beginnings to religious instruction given the Indians by the padres during the years following the Conquest.

* * *

After the first conference a group of well-known local artists presented a musical program illustrating the progress of contemporary Mexican music composition, and emphasizing especially some of Ponce's shorter pieces for piano. Sr. Ponce was introduced by one of the professors of the Summer Session, who spoke in English of his place in Mexican life, saying truly that "he reflects in his music the very soul of the Mexican people." The program closed with the singing of the universally loved "Estrellita."

Sr. Ponce, by the way, is now making a tour of South American cities as guest conductor and will bring out his Concerto for Guitar and Orchestra, dedicated to Segovia, first in Montevideo and later in other cities.

Another event this summer was the symphony concert given in the auditorium of the University in honor of visiting college presidents from all over the Republic. On the occasion, university flags (bright red, green, and white, as in the national emblem) were displayed. The student military regiment was there in full dress uniform. Bugles sounded the military calls. Speeches by Mario de la Cueva, Rector of the University, and by the President of the University in Caracas, Venezuela, evoked applause. The program included an overture, "Nicolas Bravo," by Rafael Tello, one of the most gifted composers of the older generation; Ayala's "Tribu"; and "Triptico Sinfonico," by Vasquez, the director of the University Symphony Orchestra.

The Tello piece transports one into the realm of romance; for it is a tone-poem rather than overture, and shows a predilection for the harp and strings. Romantic, too, is the suite of Vasquez, depicting the composer's impressions of Guatemala. Its second movement in particular, "El lago de Amatitlan," discloses a mood of tranquility—a little somber as of solitude. In fact, the older composers have inherited the spirit of romance which was once the pride of this proud people.

* * *

Of Ayala's "Tribu" much has already been written. It has been played frequently, notably in Morelia, at the 400th anniversary of the founding of San Nicolas University, and in the concerts of Chavez' orchestra. As one of the younger composers who try to integrate in symphonic music the native Indian idioms, Ayala is successful. He secures a truly primitive mood, both melodically and rhythmically, and he has a strong sense of direction—he knows where he is going.

At the Music School of the University a chamber music concert was given in honor of visiting members of the Art Publishing Society and St. Louis Institute of Music, the program comprising piano music by Meza, a violin sonata by Tello, and a trio by Ponce. The trio, which Sr. Ponce tells me was composed in his twentieth year, is very much in the mood of Mendelssohn, and it is grateful music for those who still delight in its type of idiom.

The Tello sonata for violin and piano, "Tragico," is somber in mood after the fashion of Brahms; it is profound music, and occasionally deeply moving. Sr. Meza played in piano arrangement excerpts from the ballet "Las Biniguendas de Plata."

As if adding a new distinction to these many concerts of Mexican works, Chavez in the Palace of Fine Arts played an all-Mexican program comprising scores of Blas Galindo (the Galindo who has been studying this summer at Tanglewood); of Contreras, of Moncayo, of Sandi, and of course of Chavez. Of special interest was the performance of fragments of a Mass (orchestra and chorus) composed in the 18th Century by the Mexican, Jose Maria Aldana. The score, recently discovered in the archives of the Cathedral, was rearranged by Huizar.

The other works on the program were useful and illuminating as revealing in a greater or lesser degree the truth that in dealing with authentic folklore material this gains permanent art value only as the composer infuses the music with something of his own personality and ideals. Some of these works showed inspiration; others very little.

Surprise Act in London Show

By Harold Hobson

London

The musical comedy, "Lady, Behave," came on at His Majesty's a few weeks after clothes rationing had been enforced. We might have expected that it would be a tentative affair, with scenery of the sketchiest kind, and not more than a couple of changes of costume But there is nothing experimental or apologetic about it. Tree at His Majesty's used to produce Shakespeare. Now it must be admitted that in Stanley Lupino's "Lady, Behave" there are few reminders of Hamlet or Macbeth, though it may be counted to its cultural credit that quite early it introduces a joke of Oscar Wilde's. But otherwise it is a production that Tree would instantly have recognized as doing justice to his "beautiful theater."

Yet the most impressive thing about the performance at which I was present was thrust in at the last moment. When the curtain first went up no one in the theater, certainly no one in the cast, had any idea that it was going to happen. It was arranged during the interval—but let me explain.

The scene of "Lady, Behave" is a film studio in Hollywood. Mr. Lupino plays the part of a stunt man, Tony Meyrick; and he has no fewer than four leading ladies, one of them, Lola Malo (Judy Campbell), a film star, the second, Bonnie Drew (Pat Kirkwood), a film extra, the third, Fay Denver (Sally Gray), a stand-in, and the fourth, Minnie Masters (Betty Percheron), what is in America rather grandly known as a stenographer, but which the more democratic speech of England describes as a typist. These four young ladies have each their especial ambition, which ranges from film fame to the social and financial security of marriage. Their struggles and disappointments and final triumphs are worked out in the usual light terms of musical comedy dancing and singing and jests; and very pleasant they are, even if what sparkles most brightly in the show is toes and eyes rather than wit.

It is in these surroundings, and in this atmosphere that Hartley Power, one of the most popular straight players that America has ever sent over to England, makes his first appearance in musical comedy. He is one Jimmie Blake, a film scenarist; and in the second act he introduces a microphone on the supposed studio set, and brings to it such famous visitors as are imagined there to be present. Amongst others he brings the stars of the picture, Lola Malo and Lew Stanton (Bernard Clifton), and then, quite suddenly, on the night that I saw the show, looked down into the audience, and said, "I see we have with us my old friend Bob Montgomery, and I'm glad to see he's wearing the uniform of the United States Navy." All the heads in the stalls swivelled round, and all the necks in the dress circle craned over, and there, sure enough, smiling in modest blushes, was Robert Montgomery, clad in a dark-blue garment which, to judge from the cheers and shouts that rang through the theater, had to English eyes considerable sartorial attractiveness.

Ten years of theater publicity have introduced into my naturally gay and childlike outlook on life a touch of cynicism, and I suspected that this incident had been rehearsed. But I was wrong. For Mr. Power told me afterwards that until the interval he did not even know that Mr. Montgomery was in the theater, did not in fact even know that Mr. Montgomery was in Europe; and he did not know until the show was actually over that Quentin Reynolds had been there too.

Operatic Guessing Game

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Guessing what the Metropolitan Opera management has up its sleeve has long been one of New York's year-'round sports. September is one of the months when the guessers are likely to come closest to their marks because singers returning from their holidays drop hints as to the new roles they have been instructed to learn, and because managers, press agents, and relatives of newly engaged artists find it impossible to keep from whispering the tidings that they have been told not to reveal.

At this writing, but one of variously rumored additions to the repertoire would seem to be fairly certain. This is Mozart's "Magic Flute," last sung at the Metropolitan in the season of 1926-27, when it was revived for a single season after an absence of 10 years and when it achieved five performances before being retired as a relatively unsuccessful venture. With every "Magic Flute" production—and the work has figured in but 10 of the Metropolitan's 56 past seasons—of first interest is the choice of the soprano for the cruelly difficult role of the Queen of the Night.

Though it is conceded that the part calls for "heroic coloratura," the choice commonly descends upon a singer with light, even frail voice whose compass and facility enables her to get over the notes (usually after a fashion), with results that have little relation to the dramatic implications of the scenes in which the character appears. One reviewer was bold enough to say at the time of the Metropolitan's last previous revival—when Marian Talley sang the eiffel-tower staccati of the part—that he knew of no soprano anywhere who was qualified to do justice to the queen's two sky-rocketing airs.

The Metropolitan, not having formally announced or conceded that "Magic Flute" is in preparation for the new season, naturally has not named publicly its prospective Queen of the Night. But it may be significant that the one new singer of consequence whose engagement has been made known, the Icelandic soprano Maria Markan, has sung the part abroad.

Apparently Miss Markan is not a light-voiced singer, inasmuch as she has appeared as Leonora in "Il Trovatore"—an essentially dramatic part that also calls for a kind of heroic bravura. Santuzza is another of the roles in the repertoire of this soprano, who was born in Rekjavik, the capital of Iceland, 26 years ago and who forsook a childhood ambition to become a nurse to study singing in Germany, with appearances subsequently on the stage in Middle Europe and Scandinavia. One of her most recent engagements was at the Glyndebourne Festival in England, where she sang the Countess in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." She has given recitals in Canada and Australia but has not appeared in New York.

Since he is known to have attended certain auditions assumed to have been connected with the revival of "Magic Flute," it is accepted that Bruno Walter, last season's star addition to the conductor staff, will be the man to shape the musical destinies of the revival. At the moment, however, the "big news" is the still unconfirmed engagement of Sir Thomas Beecham—that is, unconfirmed by the opera house, though certainly not disputed by Sir Thomas' own representatives. It is conceivable that he, too, has been engaged to help the Metropolitan convert what for decades has been "singers' opera" into "conductors' opera." With Kirsten Flagstad remaining in Norway and the availability of Marjorie Lawrence still in doubt there may be very good reasons for focusing attention less on the stage and more in the pit.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Blue-Birds And Fair Play

"Good-day to you all; good-day to you all;
Good-day to you, teachers and children and all."
(Shaw.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Filey, Yorks, Eng.

No Blue-Bird would feel the day properly begun without the little greeting song quoted above.

In their insistence on these little social customs the Blue-Birds are following a pretty general instinct of childhood and one which may be a cause of friction if not properly allowed for. The thoughtless adult who turns off the wireless or rings a bell without thinking whose treasured prerogative he may be infringing simply deserves all he gets.

But jealous as children are of their rights and privileges they usually show a strong sense of fair play in the allocation of them. We were once tramping home along a long and weary road when I heard somebody say, "I shall hold Miss Horsfield's hand till the next lamp-post. Then Mary can have it and after that I've promised it to Peggie."

I had been vaguely conscious that at definite intervals one hot and grubby little paw would be withdrawn from my hand to be replaced by another equally hot and grubby, but I had not appreciated the system that governed these changes. A. D. H.

A Fashion Designer Must Know How Clothes Are Made

These girls are learning all phases of actual sewing, an excellent foundation for good design work. Sewing and the study of textiles are part of the fashion designer's basic knowledge, as are also history of costume, technique of color, and composition. The busy students seen here are attending the New England School of Art and Fashion School of New England; and the balustrade outside the window is that of The Christian Science Publishing House garden just across the street.

Regular Home Chores With Odd Jobs on Hire

The Family Forum
Teaching Children to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Minnesota

Dear Family Forum:

We have enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor for many years. I don't believe I have ever missed reading the Education Page and The Parent column (now Family Forum) which has given me many good ideas in raising my boy. I wish to tell a little of our summer visiting my family, who have a cottage at one of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes.

We are a family of seven, here at the lake, and it is understood that all must share the work. So many modern mothers claim that they just can't get their children to do any work, so I will tell how we work it. There are three children: my boy Jackie, age 10, and his two cousins, Joyce, age 12, and Joan, age 10.

They take turns at being helper, one each day. The helper sets the table for all three meals, clears off the dishes and helps dry them, and does any other tasks in regard to the meal as the one cooking may ask. That leaves them two days in between that they are entirely free of any household duties. This is their share of the housework and they are not paid for it. Then, of course, each one has to keep his own clothes picked up, bed made, and help clean their own room. They know their duties and there is no bickering.

Definitely Separate

Then to earn extra money, they thought up a scheme all their own when we came here in early summer. They gave out posters, advertising "The Joyce, Joan, and Jack Odd Job Company," soliciting odd jobs of any kind for which they charge a small sum, and they make out bills on Saturday for the work done during the week. For example, Grandma hires them to make her bed each day for one cent. I hire them to beat rugs for one cent. They are hired to scrub the wooden steps outside, rake the yard, mow the lawn, etc. They put the money into a fund and divide it up once in a while when we go to town and there is something they want to buy.

We haven't been to a movie all summer and find plenty recreation right here to satisfy every one of us, such as swimming, boating, badminton (cheap game given to the children, played with a rope instead of net).

These children work and play all day long, and I don't believe they have asked once this summer "What shall we do now?" They built a small play house that they call "Hut Sut Inn," out of old discarded lumber with a roof of two old window lights. They went into the woods and found a branch of a tree which was nice and straight and made a lovely flag pole of it, and raise and lower the flag each day. The oldest one has a butterfly collection which the other two have helped her find. They made the net out of a pole, wire and cheesecloth, all of which we had. She has 14 varieties now which she has mounted in a box she made herself and each one is named with its proper name, secured from the Book of Knowledge.

Simple Treats Treasured

One of the girls owns a tent which she used at Girl Scout Camp which she bought by saving all the money herself. They have that tent put up here on the grounds and take turns sleeping in it. They go on hikes—the other night they went into the woods and brought back hazelnuts, wild plums, wild grapes, bittersweet berries, goldenrod, and several other kinds of wild flowers. A special treat, especially when we have company, is to let the children build a fire in the outdoor fireplace in the evening and roast marshmallows or "somoras," made by roasting a marshmallow and putting it between two graham crackers with a one-cent chocolate bar in the middle.

(Mrs.) V. H. L.

A Saturday Column

To Virginia

(On Her Going Away to School)

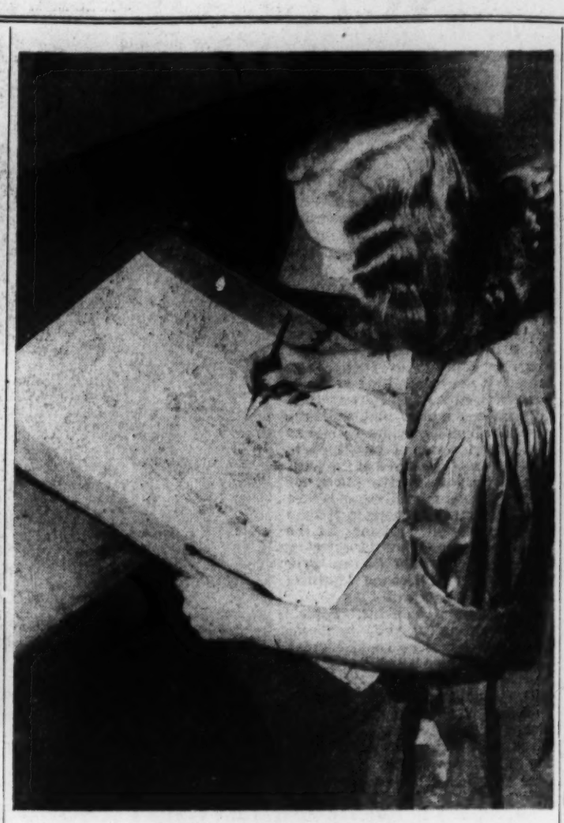
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia, may I, please, look over your shoulder
Into that lovely land beyond thirteen?
Once I was there—but that is long ago now
And there has been so much else in between
That land and this in which I've had to settle.
But who am I?—My song is all of you!
Virginia, you are, oh, so young, so eager—
May every dream you dream these days come true!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

A Useful Skill

Any girl would do well to learn typing these days, and if she expects to earn her living she will find that possessing business training is her only entrance to many fields. These young typists are students at Miss Sherman's School of secretarial training, located in Boston, Mass.



Studying Fashion Sketching

Steps taken in working a "croquis" figure and dressing it are illustrated in the top row on the student's drawing board. In the next row, the drawing starts to take form. In the bottom row it is fairly complete. The three shown here are an athletic suit, evening gown, and topcoat. Students at the Traphagan School of Fashion in New York City study all phases of costume design, fashion drawing and journalism, interior decoration, theatrical design, textiles, window and counter display, pattern making, and even dressmaking and tailoring.

Your PTA Can Do It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember the days when Mother came to visit the school? The peculiar mixture of pride and embarrassment that was yours when all eyes turned to the door, where teacher was greeting someone, then all eyes turned to you, for it was YOUR mother who was being greeted?

There is a difference nowadays, I have found, from experience in visiting my own children at school. Modern education has warmed up to the parent, who used to be but an acquaintance. The Parent-Teachers' Association has been largely responsible for this increase in cordiality; constant co-operative effort has made for easier individual relations between parents and teachers.

When my older son started to school, he did not like it. Much to my surprise, he let out whoops of dismpproval as I was about to leave him that first morning at school. I felt a little ashamed, thinking that the teacher would suspect me of having babied him. If there were any such thought in her mind, she gave it no utterance, but pleasantly invited me to stay and visit. I sat through that morning and a great many more of them before the situation was finally cleared up, and never was there the slightest suggestion on the part of supervisor or teacher that I was in the way or that my child was ill-behaved.

That same boy, in Junior High School, is the sort of student who almost (but being thoroughly normal, not quite) regrets vacations. At any rate, to go to school for a whole year without missing a day is his idea of how to do it. It would have been easy for those busy teachers in his first weeks of school to have made this later joy in attendance impossible.

So it has been with every problem we have encountered in every grade from kindergarten on. Always we, the parents, have been called in for advice and consultation, have felt free to visit the school room and to confer with the teacher. Because they have seen us often in their school rooms, our children think nothing of our presence and behave naturally when we come. When possible, father shows up, too, for classroom entertainments and parties. In the old days a father in the classroom would have been just too much!

A contributing factor to the hospitality of the classroom is the flexibility and informality of the modern teaching program. The old-time classroom, like the old-time program, was somewhat set in its ways. I like the new school room, with its movable chairs and its correspondingly easy-going atmosphere. Visiting the third grade one morning, when David was a pupil there, I found the children about to take their morning rest. I was invited to have a rest, too; a blanket was offered on shares, and everyone tried to set me a good example by being very quiet. Since the principal had accepted a similar invitation a few days before, there was no use in offering dignity as an excuse—I lay down with the flock and meditated on the difference nowadays when Mother comes to visit school.

In our school, cordiality toward the parent is extended into the more formal reaches of the upper grades. Not long ago, all parents of Junior High School pupils received a mimeographed invitation from the principal and teachers stressing the importance of visits to the classroom.

Summing up the new attitude toward the parent, the invitation said: "Won't you visit the classes of your children and observe them at work? You do not need an appointment for a class visit. Since the teacher must give her attention to the children during a class period, it is not possible to hold an interview with you then, but the teacher will meet with you on appointment. We want to see you more often in these classes. Since Monday is particularly suitable, we are designating every Monday as visiting day for Junior High School parents." B. S. H.

Visual Aid Material

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A very useful mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Pan-Americana," being visual and teaching aids on Latin America, Spain, and Spain in the United States, for junior and senior high school and junior college teaching, has been issued by the Visual Aids Service, N. J. State Teachers College, Upper Montclair, N. J., at 50 cents. This 29 page collection of sources for material, from maps and pamphlets to books, costume dolls, restaurants where food of these lands may be eaten, and field trips, should be almost a "must" for teachers in the high schools of the United States today and also of course for teachers of Spanish. Lists of available films, pictures, periodicals, a list of organizations sponsoring student trips to Latin American countries, and of organizations interested in furthering cultural relations, are included.

Mimeographed visual aid bibliographies, all sent out by Dr. Lili Heimers, director of the Visual Aids Service, at the address given above, and each at 50 cents, include to date the following additional titles, some by Dr. Heimers and some by others: "Visual Aids for Pupil Adventure in the Realm of Geography" (for elementary, junior and senior high school, and college); "Visual Aids, Exhibits, Charts, Graphs, Maps and Pictures Available from Various Agencies and Useful in College Teaching" (a general list); "Visual Aids in the Realm of Chemistry" (for junior and senior high school and college). Dr. Heimers informs us that no bills are sent, and stamps are not accepted. The lists are up to date, thorough, and highly practical, along lines not generally available except as a teacher collects this imformation personally over a long period. M. J. T.

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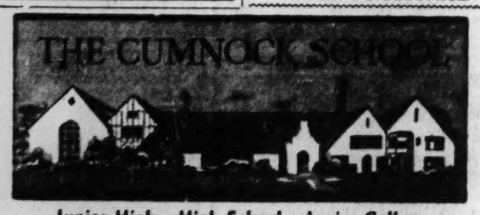
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Teach Little Girls to Sew, Is Advice of Fashion Designer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

May I express my sincere thanks for the splendid article on "The Time to Teach Tots," by Miss G. F. S., Michigan (in the May 31, 1941, Family Forum)? From my professional standpoint as a designer, and for many years owner of a dressmaking shop, I am hardly able to convey in words what tremendous "dividends" those instructed in the art of sewing will receive. Today many high school and college girls are choosing fashion designing for a life profession. It is most fascinating employment, not overlooking the fact that the knowledge of designing, lines, color, and professional workmanship and individual touches pays high wages. The designing, lines, and color combinations are almost a sixth innate sense in every woman, and with little cultivation those talents will be brought forth—but they will amount to very little if those three qualities are not built up on stitches, stitches, and, once more, stitches.

Gertrude Whiting's yearning poem,

> When I am a grown-up woman
> With my hair upon my head
> I'll sit and sew till very late
> And never go to bed.

expresses the longing to sew which almost all tiny tots have. It is that inner clamoring for "designing" which prompts the little girl's positive request, "I want to sew, too" — only to have the desire nipped in the bud by the assertion, "Oh, you can't sew." Well, who does, or did, without instruction?

All those who sewed in the past, who sew now, and who will sew in the future, were, or will be instructed by someone in the family when very young—and those who had that privilege to be so instructed, are today the backbone of the costume dressmakers and ready-to-wear.

Sewing, or rather, stitches, are the A-B-C of the needle art profession, and to impart those A-B-C stitches, the younger they start to practice the better. In a professional studio when a new sewer is hired, the minute she takes her needle, thimble, and her material upon which she is supposed to play her needle, her attack and position for that task, and her skill of sewing, will be credited to grandmother, mother, or aunt. Her proficiency that she acquires in "beautiful stitches" comes from hours and years of practice, with persistent practice and application —the stitches become smooth and beautiful like scales, runs and variations on the piano—and such stitches impart harmony to the garment in composition of lines, perfect fitting, and originality, held together by perfect stitches.

I wish to share with mothers the experience that I had teaching two little girls in my professional studio. The ten-year old daughter of a customer was left with me for a short period. After Betty was introduced into our workroom activity, she was soon fused with the desire "I want to sew, too." Betty had the family reputation of "not sticking to her assigned tasks," and I realized that plain sewing perhaps would not hold her interest long enough—so I asked Betty, if she had a desire to sew, why not embroider something for mother as a surprise.

Quiet Individual Expression Out Under the Trees

Betty is painting a purple cow, Janet and Mary Lou are modeling dishes. Jack hasn't decided as yet what he is painting, and Charles insists that he is building a barn. Little children at work need times when they themselves plan everything, and other times when they co-operate with an orderly plan the teacher develops for the group. Always they need love, a sense of freedom, and well-balanced, constructive activities. On 17 acres of foothills facing the Santa Cruz Mountains in Los Gatos, Calif., little boarders or day pupils, from nursery school through the eighth grade attending The Children's Country School, experience a home atmosphere.

The reply, "Oh, yes, I would, but I don't know how."

I told Betty, "We will show you how. The main thing now is for you to go to the store and select an article, a dresser scarf, kitchen towel, or anything you see there upon which you would like to work. Be sure that you choose in thread, colors that you like." (This factor is most important; let the children choose their own colors; they are imbued with their own personal chart of colors, and the mature taste should not be suggested.)

Betty Goes Shopping

The shopping experience for Betty was most thrilling. She was also instructed to buy a small hoop, proper needles, and a thimble. The hoop assists the beginner greatly in placing stitches on the stamped lines—but, mainly, the material being held taut in the frame enables the beginner to see a perfect stitch on the smooth surface, and without it, too, it is almost impossible to pull the stitches together. The thimble was placed upon the correct finger as a professional insigne. (It is important early to teach the use of the thimble.)

Betty was instructed in correct posture when embroidering, and the correct position of her hands when holding the hoop and plying the needle. She was given a free-lancing permission as to the use of colors, with the result that her first attempt in embroidering was most exhilarating in self-expressiveness as to the colors, variety of stitches, and its growing perfection. There were several dresser scarfs, laundry bags, aprons, etc., embroidered for every member of the family—the outstanding factor being that each new embroidery assignment was self-selected and executed without Betty's being prompted.

There was an intermission of one year; then Betty's next attempt was to make a sun-tan outfit. Once more she was commissioned to choose and buy her material and select her own style and pattern. That accomplished, she was under the impression that "Madame" would cut out her garment. I reminded her that I did not do any work on her embroidery. Betty said, "Oh, well, that was different; there was nothing to cut."

I asked her, "You did, as a little girl, like to cut out paper dolls, didn't you?"

"Oh, yes, I love to do that," she exclaimed.

I continued, "Now, we will just pretend that the material is the paper. The only thing you have to do is sit down and read carefully the instructions on the chart, and before laying out and cutting we will have an oral test as to your knowledge of the cutting subject. That reasoning was sufficient to induce Betty to study step-by-step the illustrated pattern intelligently, with the result that Betty was able to lay out the pattern on the material as illustrated on the chart, according to the width of the material. Oh, the joy that Betty experienced was more than words could describe.

The sewing on the garment did not proceed as buoyantly as did the embroidery. Betty was missing the hoop that held her stitches taut, so she was told to try the sewing stitches with the hoop. Well, it soon put her on the right track, and hand-sewing with small stitches soon was accomplished—and the thimble was put into the assigned task without being continuously reminded, "Use the thimble, please."

Betty today is a grown-up young lady. Now she does not plead, "I want to sew"—but does so any time there is a need for a new frock which she likes to wear when dated to luncheons, picnics, or dances. Betty's confidence in selection is established; she knows what she likes; the courage for cutting is ever with her, knowing that the pattern serves her as a guide, and she does not hesitate even to make changes on patterns to suit her own individuality.

Knows Value Of Practice

As to the sewing, occasionally she will exclaim, "Oh, Madame, how long do you suppose I will have to practice stitches to bring out that subtle something that French brand as 'chic' in lines, that sometimes I will cut out, only to she will exclaim, "Oh, Madame, that practice makes a master.

The main point is—Betty's sewing-seed-desire "I want to sew" was planted; then it was imparted to her that all sewing must be executed in silence so that her inner creative idea will be able to supervise her designing attempt stitch-by-stitch. Furthermore, her full attention to her sewing spared her of ripping. Ripping is a rank error of gross discouragement and nips in the bud many a budding designer and dressmaker. It was the wisdom of the big sister that piloted the "young girl at the age of five" into the realm of dressmaking achievement because she was never made to rip out wrong stitches; but shown why they were wrong, she never made the same mistake the second time.

H. S. S.

This article is in two parts. The story of teaching small Louise to sew will follow soon in part two.

Overcoming Shyness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the common problems of home and school is overcoming excessive sensitiveness and shyness in children. It calls for patience, kindness and sympathy. If parents and teachers are too brusque and firm it often results in harm and suffering. Many of us who are adults know that shyness can seem a very real problem.

"Mary is going through exactly what I did at her age," said the mother of a twelve-year-old girl. "She is so shy and sensitive that she dislikes meeting strangers. A large crowd in the city is an experience she doesn't want. She tells me that it is very difficult to speak in class when a teacher calls upon her. And if she doesn't know the answer, it is much worse. Going up to the front of the room to give a report, either written or oral, is most trying. I know how she feels because I was that way. Even today in club or church, if I have to stand up before a group to speak or read, I am really frightened. What can we do to help Mary?"

There are several practical, common-sense ways the school and home can help overcome excessive shyness.

First of all, teachers and parents should co-operate to discover or foster one skill or knowledge in which the shy child excels. Shyness and sensitiveness are a result of lack of confidence. If a pupil discovers that he knows more about a subject than his classmates, this fosters confidence. Oftentimes this may be a hobby. It may be a subject or phase of something about which the child has read a great deal. Use this knowledge or skill as a springboard.

Second, don't force sensitive children into the limelight. Ruthless exercise of parental or teaching authority is both inadvisable and cruel. Sometimes we forget that all of us are not meant to the leaders. Some serve best, and are happiest, as followers. Also, many children and youth gradually overcome their sensitiveness as they grow in maturity.

Again, don't use sarcasm and irony. These are double-edged knives, unfair and harmful. Unfavorable comparisons come in the same category. Take the positive, constructive approach always. Give praise when it is due, and encouragement always.

The final point has to do with home training. At an early age children should begin playing with other children; they should early learn to meet older people and answer questions. They should have a reasonable part in family conversation. Wise parents and teachers can help overcome shyness by recognizing it early, and using patience and understanding.

Haydn S. Pearson

Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newtonville, Mass.

Putting Childish Whims To Educational Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorks, Eng.

"Christopher Robin cannot stop hopping." When our "Christopher Robins" explain that they cannot stop hopping and that they dare not step on the "lines of the street," we must not dismiss it as mere childish unreasonableness. There may be a little more behind it than that, and many writers have testified to the inexplicable force of certain childhood habits.

"When I have said 'Good-night to Papa and Mamma,'" writes Eleanor Farjeon in "A Nursery in the Nineties," "I must run upstairs starting with the Left Foot, pause on the Eleventh Stair with my Right Foot suspended, and call over the banisters, 'Good-night, God-bless-you, dear Papa and Mamma.' I must not change my position until they call back; then only can I run up the rest of the stairs. If anybody is on the staircase while I do it, I must go back and do it all over again."

It is obvious that foolish little habits such as these have no particular value in themselves, but the adroit teacher soon learns to turn them to good account as an aid to discipline and courteous behaviour.

So Caldwell Cook, author of "The Play Way," and one of the pioneers of self-government, tells us how he substituted a picturesque social custom for personal authority as a means of restraining the exuberance of the boys just before the final dismissal at the end of the day. One of the responsible boys, the "Knight Captain," "knocks once on the table and silence immediately follows. I say that on the tap of the mace all traffic and bustle is suddenly suspended, flitting functionaries slip into their seats, and there is a dead silence. . . . All sit breathlessly quiet while the Knight Captain solemnly holds aloft a pin, and then drops it. Everybody hears the resounding fall of the pin. Then follows a final tap of the mace, and off they run."

A. D. H.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	574,610
1941 volume to date	94,569,995
1940 volume to date	144,460,455

Some Stocks Show Gains In Slow Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—A smattering of minor recoveries appeared in today's brief stock market but many leaders continued to lack buying support.

Aircrafts lost some of their buoyancy of the preceding session and motors were indifferent. A few steels, mail orders, rubbers and specialties were fractionally higher near the final hour in relatively slow dealings.

Improvement was registered for U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Texas Corp., Western Union, Pennsylvania, Kennecott, International Telephone, Curtiss-Wright, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont and Johns-Manville.

General outdoor advertising "A" pushed up in the wake of a dividend declaration of $2 on account of accumulations. This reduces arrears on the issue to $6 a share.

Slightly lower were General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Boeing, Sperry, North American and International Harvester.

Boardrooms discerned little important change in the news at home or abroad. Some bidding was attributed to the belief the market was in a technically sounder position in view of three successive average declines.

Holders of metal shares noted estimates of the OPM that the available copper supply for September would be around 131,500 tons with demand of "A" priority rating placed at 140,000 tons. Civilian orders, it was added, would increase this deficit to perhaps 50,000 tons.

Market analysts studied the Dun & Bradstreet compilation which disclosed a contra-seasonal rise in commercial failures in August. For the month the total was put at 955 compared with 908 in July. Insolvencies, it was explained, usually reach a low for the year during August. Failures among smaller concerns increased while those of larger companies declined.

Foreign Bonds Active

The foreign division of the bond market provided the principal action in today's abbreviated session.

A rise of around 7 points in Republic of Haiti 6s of 1952 was the outstanding move in a generally higher Latin-America group. The Haiti advance was based on announcement the Republic would pay the unpaid balance of interest due last April and the October coupon in full. Panama and Colombia bonds gained fractions. Dominican Republic first 5½s improved about a point. Polish and Japanese loans pushed up 1 to 2.

Corporate bonds were mixed. Slightly ahead were American & Foreign Power 5s, Commercial Mackay Incomes, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Western Maryland 4s. Lehigh Valley Coal 5s of '64 and Chicago Railway 5s edged up a point or more.

A little lower were International Mercantile Marine 6s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Continental Oil 2¾s.

U. S. Governments were steady in light dealings.

Trade Survey Shows 95 P. C. of Exports On Control List

WASHINGTON (AP)—A survey of American trade restrictions in the interests of national defense disclosed that President Roosevelt has brought approximately 95 per cent of all exports—some $4,000,000,000 worth of goods annually—under the export control licensing system.

"Export control schedule No. 19," which became effective Aug. 17, has been interpreted by the Administrator of Export Control to include practically all exports which have not previously required licenses.

The new export control schedule contains 421 additional categories of commodities—from naval stores to hamburger steaks. It covers a list of commodities which in the past have accounted for approximately 15 per cent of all exports.

Export officials emphasized that all commodities on the export control list—except high-grade oil and gasoline and a relatively few other strategic war materials—are not embargoed, but may not be shipped abroad except when export licenses have been granted.

Nickel Plate Note Issue Is Awarded

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate railroad has awarded a $5,800,000 issue of one to 10-year equipment trust certificates to Salomon Bros. and Hutzler of New York City on their high bid of 100.389 for 2½ per cent obligations, an interest cost basis to the road of about 2.05 per cent. Other participants were Dick and Merle Smith and Stroud and Co., Inc., both of New York.

The only other bid, by Halsey Stuart & Co., of Chicago and 13 associates, was 100.437 for 2¼ per cent certificates, an interest cost basis of about 2.166 per cent. The securities are being issued to finance purchase in part of 15 new locomotives and tenders and about 1,500 cars.

Exchange Sales Top 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—August dealings in the New York Stock Exchange totaled 10,875,270 shares, sharply below the 17,872,807 for July but substantially larger than the 7,614,850 for August, 1940, the exchange announced. August bond transactions at $140,614,250 face value were the smallest since the $137,647,000 of last February. In July, bond transactions were $189,118,000 and in August last year $79,760,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Sep 4
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	13	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 2
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 5
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	43	43	43	+ ¼
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
5	3⅜	Alaska Jun (.15)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 5
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep 5
10⅝	6⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	Sep 4
25⅞	18¼	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Sep 5
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	160¾	160¾	160¾	+ ¼
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	3	13	13	13	Sep 3
14⅜	11⅝	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	84⅛	84	84⅛	Sep 4
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	7	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Sep 5
13⅜	11	Am Leather	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 4
18	10	Amal Leath pf	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Sep 4
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¾
19	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Sep 4
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Sep 5
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	82¾	83⅜	82¾	Sep 4
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Sep 3
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	31½	31¼	31½	Sep 5
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74	74	74	Sep 5
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21½	21½	21½	—⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	109¾	110	Sep 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 3
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 5
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	5	19	18½	19	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	5	20⅜	19	20⅜	+1⅛
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	25	24¾	23½	24½	+1½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	10	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	37	37	37	
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3½	3½	3½	Sep 4
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	½
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅞	Am Ice	1	2			
27½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	27⅛	27⅛	27½	Sep 5
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	Am Inv III (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
17½	10⅜	Am Locomotive	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	3	92½	92½	92½	Sep 5
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	31	31	31	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	Sep 4
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	Sep 5
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
154¼	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	154½	154½	154½	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	Sep 5
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 5
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	5	155¾	155¾	155⅝	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69½	69¼	69¼	Sep 5
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71	70½	71	+ ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¼	155¼	155¼	Sep 5
7	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	14	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
116¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅜
7¼	⅜	Am Water Wks	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
99¼	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Sep 4
8⅜	5⅛	Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	Sep 5
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	16	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	14	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
32½	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 5
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	⅛	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	4	67	66½	66⅞	Sep 5
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¾g	3	23¾	23	23¼	+ ¾
7	4⅜	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	A'g 29
6⅞	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	10	9⅞	10	
88	69½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 3
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	5	27	26⅞	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
43¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22¼	22¼	22¼	
110¾	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	+2⅜
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	71	71	71	Sep 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 29
27⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 5
25¼	23⅜	Aviation Corp	35	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7½	7½	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7¾	7	7	Sep 4
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 5
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 30
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	21	21	21	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	Sep 4
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 4
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	2	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benet Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 26
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	8	69	68⅛	68½	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Sep 5
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30	30	30	— ½
20⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 5
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep 4
22⅞	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	30	30	30	Sep 4
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	23	23	23	Sep 5
21	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	4	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
16	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	6	4	4	4	
12⅞	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
44½	8	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	50	50	50	A'g 25
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 27
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23⅛	19	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	6	19	18½	18½	— ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	7	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	Sep 5
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 5
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	3	26¼	26	26	Sep 5
34⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Burling (.95g)	2	19¼	19	19	Sep 3
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
C							
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22	22	22	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(⅝g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 5
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Canada Dry (.80)	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
51⅜	25¾	Canadian Pacific	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 5
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.30)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	Sep 5
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¼	47	47¼	Sep 5
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 5
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	Sep 5
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 5
4⅛	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	6	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22	22	22	Sep 5
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 3
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 4
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 5
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Sep 5

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅛	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 3
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Sep 4
14¼	10⅜	Chickasha (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 4
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2¼	2½	2½	— ⅜
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	10	58⅛	57½	57½	—1
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 4
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 5
40½	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	41	41	41	
19½	13½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	96	96	96	Sep 3
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
15⅛	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20⅛	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 4
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
82½	70	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	70	70	70	Sep 5
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 5
8⅛	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 4
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	2	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅜	101¼	101¾	A'g 15
27⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	
11⅞	8⅜	Comi Solv (½g)	3	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	61¾	61½	61½	
20½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	7	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
4	⅝	Conde Nast(½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 29
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
46⅝	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	17	44½	44½	44½	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	14	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23⅜	17⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
11¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Sep 4
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 4
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (1½)	4	6	6	6	
4¼	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	5⅞	5½	5⅝	Sep 5
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	26	26	26	Sep 5
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102½	102⅜	Sep 5
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	4¼	Cont Baking	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
107	79	Cont Bak pr (8)	2	105½	105½	105½	Sep 5
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Sep 5
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45	45	45	
41⅝	2⅝	Cont Motors	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 5
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	53	52¾	53	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 5
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 5
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Milk Demand Big Boon To Dairy Income

CHICAGO (AP)—Keen competition for the Nation's record milk production is giving America's dairy farmer the highest cash income in more than 10 years as well as boosting wholesale prices of dairy products to the highest level the consumer has seen in four years or longer.

Manufacturers of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and fluid milk bottlers are competing on a high basis for milk and butterfat to meet the best export demand since the World War and a greatly improved domestic consumptive demand.

Shipments to England

At the outset of the lend-lease program in March the Government asked for increased diversion of milk from butter to condenseries and cheese factories to make possible large shipments of cheese and canned milk to England. Although diversion is increasing, butter production is at a record level and the Government reports the output of evaporated milk and American cheese—also at record levels—is not great enough to meet all requirements.

Production figures for the first seven months of the year with comparisons of the chief manufactured milk products in pounds are:

	1941	1940
Evaporated milk	1,787,821,000	1,592,043,000
Condensed-milk	62,058,000	30,541,000
American cheese	405,560,000	360,926,000
Butter	1,207,630,000	1,131,314,000

The dairy farmer's cash milk income for the first six months of 1941 is estimated at $888,000,000, the highest in more than 10 years and 18 per cent more than in the same period of 1940.

Butterfat Prices Rise

Butter producers, for example, in mid-July paid the dairy farmer 36.6 cents a pound for his butterfat compared with 29.5 cents a year ago; condenseries paid him $1.75 a hundredweight for milk compared with $1.27 a year ago; cheese producers were reported paying about the same price as condenseries, and city milk bottlers were paying him $2.30 a hundredweight against $2.18 a year ago.

The consumer, however, is paying sharply higher prices than a year ago for butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk.

American cheese on the Plymouth, Wis., exchange, is 25¼ cents a pound, the highest in 13 years and compares with 13½ cents a years ago; cash butter on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange is being quoted at 36 cents a pound, within a cent of the highest peak since 1937 and compares with 27¼ cents a year ago; the average manufacturers' domestic selling price of condensed milk by the case in mid-July was $5.20 compared with $4.80 a year ago and for evaporated milk $3.42 a case compared with $2.85 a year ago, both the highest price in six years or more.

Behind the rising prices and record production are two important factors: rising domestic consumption of butter, milk and cheese and the lend-lease program, which is stimulating American exports of cheese, condensed and evaporated milk. Exports of milk products in pounds for the first six months of the current year compared with a year ago are:

	1941	1940
Evaporated milk	47,383,665	4,550,488
Condensed milk	7,332,654	1,104,043
Cheese (all types)	13,975,841	41,924
Butter	1,237,490	1,304,437

Exports of cheese this year are larger than imports for the first time since the World War as a result of the lend-lease program as well as the breakdown of imports from the chief cheese producing countries in Europe. Cheese shipments first getting under way in large quantities in June are already 35 per cent of the average annual shipments during the World War period and shipments of condensed and evaporated milk are 30 per cent of the average annual shipments during that period.

Vega to Expand Output of Bombers

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—The Vega Airplane Company reported plans for immediate $1,822,713 expansion of its $7,000,000 plant, to co-operate in manufacturing Boeing bombers for the Government.

Financed by an R. F. C. loan, the new structures will include a warehouse, office rooms, paint hangar and flight hangar, said Courtlandt S. Gross, Vega president.

The plant at present is working on a $120,000,000 order of Vega ventura bombers for the British. Vega also has 100 men at the Boeing plant in Seattle, working out engineering details for the project by which Vega and Douglas will join in Boeing's bomber production. Vega will fabricate and assemble the complete Boeing planes.

Nelson Sets Priorities For Steel Warehouses

WASHINGTON (AP)—In his first order since becoming priorities director, Donald M. Nelson directed that steel warehouses be given the benefit of priority treatment in obtaining stocks of steel for resale in small quantities.

A quota is to be established for each warehouse buying steel directly from producers. Except for small orders warehouses may not make deliveries of alloy steel for any but defense purposes.

Others for carbon steel for non-defense purposes may be filed after provision has been made to care for present and anticipated defense orders.

Officials said that between 2,000 and 3,000 warehouses were affected by the order.

Gain in Phones Tops Any August

By the Associated Press

New York American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported its principal subsidiaries showed a gain of around 110,600 phones in operation in August, the largest gain for any August in history.

The increase lifted total phones in operation in the system to 18,346,800, a new record high.

The gain in July, the preceding month, in phones in operation was 81,500, and for August last year 66,300.

Ranson-Davidson Opens Executive Office in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The opening of an executive office in New York at 90 Broad Street, is announced by Ranson-Davidson Co., Inc., and will be under the management of Laurence Harris and Henderson H. Miller, formerly managers of the municipal bond department of Fenner & Beane.

The New York office will be the headquarters for the eastern and southeastern division of the firm, and will be staffed entirely by personnel formerly employed in the municipal bond department of Fenner & Beane.

The company, which was formed in 1935, has heretofore confined its business principally to Texas and Kansas municipal issues. The opening of the New York office will give the company eastern representation and aid it in its attempt to build distribution of eastern securities. The company now has offices in Wichita (home office) and Independence, Kansas, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, Edinburgh and Austin, Texas, Miami and St. Petersburg, Florida and Columbus, Ohio.

Working under the direction of New York will be offices located in Miami and St. Petersburg, Florida and Columbus, Ohio. As in New York, the personnel of these offices will be composed of former employees of the municipal bond department of Fenner & Beane.

Freight Carloadings At Highest Level Since Nov. 2, 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 912,720 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 30.

This was an increase of 12,970 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 143,945 cars, or 18.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 196,323 cars, or 27.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings for the week were the highest since Nov. 2, 1930 when they totaled 934,715 cars.

A substantial rise in miscellaneous freight led the advance in carloadings, but declines in livestock and ore shipments held to the gain to less than seasonal proportions.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk.	Increase over Last wk.	year ago
Misc. freight	390,305	13,391	86,641
Less-than-carlot Mdse.	158,311	1,209	4,651
Coal	170,338	685	31,910
Gr. and gr. prod.	43,536	†89	6,203
Livestock	12,462	449	†3,706
Forest prod.	47,780	12,695	9,113
Ore	76,548	†471	7,258
Coke	13,470	491	1,875

†Decrease.

Aluminum Scrap Price May Be Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has called dealers in scrap and secondary aluminum to meet here Wednesday and confer on a possible downward revision of the ceiling prices on the scrap.

Mr. Henderson said the advisability of lowering the maximum prices was being studied because of the forthcoming reduction of 2 cents a pound in the price of primary aluminum.

The Aluminum Company of America announced recently that primary aluminum ingots would be lowered from 17 to 15 cents a pound on Sept. 30.

Prentis Says Business Smug Toward Liberties

BEDFORD, Pa. (AP)—Declaring spiritual ramparts were as important as physical armaments, H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, warned delegates attending the Pennsylvania Electric Association convention that business has been "too smug and complacent toward American liberties."

"If the average American business man knew as little about his product as he does about his governmental and economic system, he would not remain in business very long," asserted Mr. Prentis.

He said free private enterprise was a part of the structure of freedom, and drew a sharp distinction between "reasonable umpiring by the government to ensure fair play" and outright government control.

"When Government ceases to be an umpire and steps into the business game itself, many a private player concludes his chances of winning are so greatly diminished that a seat on the sidelines is preferable," said the chairman. "And so, individual initiative disappears."

Experts Aim To Prevent Tin Shortage

NEW YORK (AP)—Metal experts said they were planning to provide for a possible shortage of tin for cans, although it still was a thing of the future. The name of the container might even have to be changed.

A very large portion of the tin used in cans goes into the sealing solder rather than into the inside coating. Experiments have been completed to replace this solder, if necessary, with one of silver and lead.

Tin solder is made in three proportions: 40 per cent tin and 60 per cent lead, 50 per cent tin and 50 per cent lead and 60 per cent tin and 40 per cent lead. The silver solder planned would use 2.5 per cent silver and the rest lead. Even taking into consideration the increased cost of processing the silver, the solder would not be appreciably more expensive.

Talk Silver Solder

A silver solder is not a new idea, metal men point out. It has been used rather sparingly in industrial manufacturing, but silversmiths have employed it for quite some time.

The tin plate used in coating the inside of a can used to average only 1.5 per cent of the container. Today this has been lowered to 1.35 per cent. So small a saving nevertheless was said to have made it unlikely that shellac or another material would be used for the coating.

Of course, tin men point out, a severe shortage probably would see the emergence of synthetics replacing the can entirely.

A shortage of tin is not anticipated in the next year or so. Estimates of tin stocks in this country vary from 100,000 tons to 114,000 tons, while our average annual consumption hovers around 100,000 tons. With economies, these supplies should last us close to a year and a half, some believe, by which time the situation may have changed.

Tin Output Increasing

Late in 1939, when the United States started its tremendous industrial expansion for national defense, many feared primarily a shortage of tin. They said then, in effect, we produce our own copper, aluminum, iron and steel, so we do not have to worry about them, but tin has to come so far, the major portion all the way across the Pacific Ocean from British Malaya and the East Indies.

Today we have priorities on most of the other metals, but only a price ceiling on tin. On Aug. 16 the maximum price for Straits tin (from Malaya) was fixed at 52 cents a pound, about the market average.

Tin has been arriving in this country at a normal rate, despite the shortage of ship bottoms to carry it. This tin is processed in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, since it is cheaper to ship the refined metal than to carry the ore.

World production of tin during July totaled 18,100 long tons, compared with 19,900 tons in the like 1940 period. Production for the first seven months of this year was 147,900 long tons, compared with 125,100 tons in the same period in 1940, the Tin Research Institute estimates. The United States takes most of this, since the war has eliminated many of the other former major buyers.

Little Tin Smelting

There have been several small tin smelters in this country, one run by Phelps Dodge and another by the American Metal Co. Most, however, has been smelted at the point of origin. Bolivian tin is smelted in England, since the major Bolivian producers have English affiliations.

Late in January a large new tin smelter will be opened in Texas. The plant is Government owned, through the Metal Reserves Co. and the Defense Plant Corp., but its actual operation is under the control of the Mining Equipment Corp., a subsidiary of the Dutch Billiton Co.

The plant was originally intended to smelt Bolivian tin so as to eliminate shipping the ore to England. This Bolivian ore is quite complex in structure and has not been used too extensively in this country before.

Less than a month ago, the Billiton Co. announced that it would supply 20,000 tons of tin concentrate from the Dutch East Indies. This ore will probably be mixed with the Bolivian ore.

The cost of the new plant will be more than replaced, it is believed, by the increased supplies made available. Metal men say this is the only way to increase our tin supplies economically. They point out that reclaimed tin would cost about $2 or $3 a pound. The detinning plants in existence in this country use the scrap left by manufacturers rather than reclaim the metal from used cans.

Bank of Canada Shows Sharp Rise in Deposits

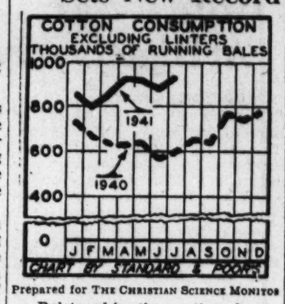
OTTAWA, Ont.—Dominion Government deposits increased $36,467,000 to $75,264,000 in the week ended Sept. 3, it was shown in the weekly Bank of Canada statement.

Notes in circulation increased $8,061,000 to $424,718,000 and chartered bank deposits increased $28,940,000 to $231,650,000.

Santa Fe Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to issue $20,000,000 of 1¼ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment. The certificates will be sold at 100.434 per cent of par and accrued dividends.

Cotton Consumption Sets New Record



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bolstered by the continued active demand for cotton cloth and the accompanying high rate of mill activity, domestic cotton consumption in July set a new record high of 928,900 bales. August consumption also probably approached record levels.

Business License Suspension Planned For Ceiling Violators

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan to enforce Federal price ceilings by suspending municipal business licenses of persistent violators has been disclosed.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City, President of the United States Conference of Mayors, said that he would act in co-operation with Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, to this end.

"It is my purpose to call to the attention of the executives who are members of the United States Conference of Mayors all cases of willful and persistent price ceiling violations which are certified to me by Mr. Hendorson," Mr. La Guardia said in a statement.

"In these instances I shall recommend that the violators be cautioned against continuing their infractions. Then, if they still persist, I shall recommend that the full powers of the municipality be exercised to revoke the licenses of the offenders."

Price administration officials said that violations would be certified to Mr. La Guardia only after careful investigation. They emphasized that suspension of business licenses would be sought only in cases of willful and continued violations.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Celluloid Corp $7 pfd	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Cuban A S 7 pf	$6.26	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Guilford Realty pf	75c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Loveman, Joseph and Loeb 7 pf	$1.75	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Puget Sound Pw & Lt $5 prior pref	$1.25	Oct.	15	Sep. 26
Security Tr 1st pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Vulcan Corp $4.50 cum pf	$1.25	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Yellow & Ch Cab A	$1	Sep.	15	Sep. 16

Irregular

Belknap Hdw	25c	Sep.	2	Aug. 26
Brandon Corp A	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Mansfield T & R	25c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Mission Corp	40c	Oct.	16	Sep. 18
Muskegon P Ring	40c	Sep.	30	Sep. 11
San Carlos Mill	20c	Sep.	15	Sep. 2
U S El L & P Shrs 9	23c	Sep.	2	
Victor Chem Wks	35c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20

Extra

Potash Co Am	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Rieke Metal Prod	50c	Sep.	3	Sep. 20
Stearns Mfg	5c	Aug.	29	Aug. 23

Final

Gen Elec Ltd	34 1-5c	Sep.	4	July 29

Increased

Paramount Pict	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 12

Interim

Buff Ank G M	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 17

Liquidating

Texas El Ry	$1.01	Aug.	9	Aug. 4

Regular

Amalgamated Sug	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Am Ag Chem	30c	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Am Alliance Ins	25c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 19
Am Factors	10c M	Sep.	10	Aug. 30
Am Snuff	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 11
do pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Am W Wks&El pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 12
Beneficial Ind Ln do pf	40c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Bishop Tr Co	82c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Calif Wat&Tel pf	10c Q	Sep.	12	Sep. 3
Ca Celanese pf	37½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Centl Ca Ln & Sav	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Cincin & Sub Tel	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Citizens & Mfrs Nat'l Bk (Waterbury)	$1.13 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Consol Oil	$1.50 Q	Nov.	15	Oct. 15
Citizens W'sale Supply 6 pf	12½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Cu A Su 5½s pf	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 29
Davega Stores pf	$1.37½ Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Dravo Corp pf	31¼c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Fanny Farm C F	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Federal Lt & Tract	37½c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 15
Filene's Sons (W)	25c	Sep.	24	Sep. 15
do pf	$1.18¾ Q	Oct.	25	Oct. 15
Florsheim Shoe A	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do B	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gen Accept Corp	25c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
do A	25c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Gen Am Invs pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Geo Putnam Fd	15c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Gt Am Ins Co	25c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 19
Guaranty Tr N	$3 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Gulf Oil	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Homestake M	37½c	Sep.	25	Sep. 20
Honolulu Gas	45c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 12
Int'l Shoe	37½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Kaufman Co (C.A.)	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Lehman Corp	25c Q	Oct.	6	Sep. 19
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2	Sep.	8	June 14
Mansfield Tire & Rubber C$1.20conv pf	30c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Marine Mid'd Tr	30c Q	Sep.	19	Sep. 15
Midland Oil pf	25c	Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Monongahela W. P. P. S pf	43¾c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Nat Trust Co	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
No W Publi st pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	2	Aug. 25
Nat'l Tr Co Ltd (Toronto,Ont)	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Norwich&WorRR	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Pacific P & Co	10c Q	Sep.	20	Sep. 15
Param't Pic 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 2d pf	15c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Pfeiffer Bwg	25c Q	Oct.	31	Oct. 16
Plymouth Oil	30c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Pub Co Co Am	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Prudential Per Fi Corp (Balt) Class A	25c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Reliable Fire Insurance Co	90c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Reliance Mfg pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Rieke Metal Prod	30c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Rochester Am Ins	25c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 19
Roos Bros	37½c Q	Sep.	21	Sep. 10
Signal Royalties Co. Class A	25c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 6
Signal Oil & Gas Co Class B	50c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 6
So West Penn P L	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
So Porto R Sug	15c	Sep.	20	Sep. 15
Springfield Gas & Electric Co 87 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Square D C	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Stearns Mfg	10c Q	Aug.	29	Aug. 23
Stedman Bros	15c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do pf	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Sun Life Assur (Ca)	$3.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Toledo Edison, 7 pf	$8 1-3 M	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf	50c M	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c M	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
208 So La Salle St	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Vulcan Corp $3 convertible Prior pf	75c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
West Penn El. A	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 12
West Penn Pow pf	37½c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Do pf	$1.12½ Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 10

Edmonds Heads Fitch Office

Fitch Investors Service has announced the appointment of Stuart C. Edmonds as resident vice-president in charge of New England office at 31 Milk Street, Boston. He succeeds Kent Campbell, who has resigned to assume the post of treasurer of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

Wheat Held Back Awaiting Market Action

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Domestic wheat prices today were above government loan rates at many markets, having reached these levels earlier than in any of the past three seasons during which the price supporting loan program has been an important market factor.

Even though loan levels have been attained and market prices are 42 to 50 cents higher than a year ago, millions of bushels of wheat are still being held back on farms and in country and terminal storage space in producers names. Wheat owners everywhere, whether eligible for loans or not, are awaiting market developments if they are financially able.

Although some of this wheat already has been sealed as collateral for loans, most eligible producers, having until Dec. 31 to take such action, still want to see what the market does. Trade experts here predicted that should prices rise appreciably above loan rates, increasing amount of new wheat will begin to flow into commercial channels.

Governed by Prices

The volume of any marketings, they said, probably will be governed largely by the action of prices and the ability of the market to absorb increased supplies. Inasmuch as producers who would pay 3 per cent interest on loans must figure this and other charges into the cost of carrying grain in storage, most traders believe a margin over loan rates is desired by farmers.

Such a margin already is indicated, they said, by the price of May, 1942, delivery contracts on the Chicago market, which sold above $1.26 this week, or 11 cents over the basic government loan rate of $1.15 for No. 2 grades in Chicago. September wheat contracts, calling for delivery this month, closed yesterday more than 2 cents over the loan rate.

A year ago producers were selling wheat more rapidly, but then prices were considerably below loan rates. No. 2 grades were quoted slightly under 80 cents in Chicago a year ago whereas the loan rate was 81 cents. The market began to firm in September and October and in the latter month No. 2 red sold above 90 cents, with hard wheat at 2 or 3 cents discount. Still wheat kept pouring into the loan and by Dec. 31 approximately 278,000,000 bushels had been stored.

Storage Estimate

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that possibly as much as 400,000,000 bushels of the new 950,000,000 crop may be stored under loans, providing of course, prices do not advance too far as to be so attractive that farmers increase sales. "Freezing" of this amount, plus approximately 200,000,000 bushels of 1940 grain owned by the government or still under loans, would leave only slightly more than 700,000,000 bushels of the estimated 1,340,000,000 domestic supply "free," traders said. This is roughly equivalent to normal domestic requirements for a year.

Grain men said wheat prices, which have risen 4 to 5½ cents the past week to four-year peak levels, have been strengthened chiefly by the farmer holding policy but also by advancing prices of other commodities and general trade bullishness because of war-time conditions.

Corn prices rose 1 to 1⅝ cents the past week, oats 2½-3⅜, rye 5⅜-6⅝ and soybeans 11⅛ to 12⅞ cents.

Outstanding strength of beans was associated with scarcity of old crop supplies and price gains in the soybean oil market and competitive oils, like cottonseed oil. Buying of rye was attributed partly to the fact that the cereal is comparatively cheap in relation to prices of other grains.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Sept. 6

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2340	.2346	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso††	.2377	.2377	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0505	.0505	.2023
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355x	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.8180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	•
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	•
Sta Stimnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8950	.8950	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.18	29.73	18.67
Net change	+.01	—.02	
Previous close	127.17	29.75	18.67
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.63
1941 low	118.30	26.94	16.82

*Preliminary

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 2½s 60-55	111.10	111.10	111.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅛	106¼	108⅛
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
4 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Am T&T 5½s 65	100.33-32	100.23-32	100.23-32
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
17 Am T&T 3½s 61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
75 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78½	78½
2 A C Line col 4s 52	68½	68½	68½
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
10 B&O 5s st A	33½	33¼	33¼
9 B&O 5s st C	37	36¾	37
13 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33½	33½
1 B&O 5s st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
18 B&O cv 6s st	30¾	30½	30½
4 B&D 4s 48	59½	59¼	59¼
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48½	48	48
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	33	33
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	55	55	55
21 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	83	83	83
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	80	80	80
1 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
5 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	17¼	16¾	16¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
3 Chip&F (38) 4½s 50	104¼	104½	104½
1 C&O rfg 2½s 96E	104¼	104¾	104¼
2 CB&Q 4s III 49	93¾	93½	93¾
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	30	30
31 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11	10⅞	10⅞
2 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	40⅛	39¾	40⅛
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	28½	28½	28½
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	48	48	48
6 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14½	14	14
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CRI & P 5s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20¾
23 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13½	13	13
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	102½	103
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
6 Chi & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95	95
1 Clev&Pitts 4½s 77	107¾	107¾	107½
1 ClevUnTerm5½s72	85	85	85
4 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Columbia O 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
3 ComiMacsk inc 60ww	56½	56½	56½
1 Comwith Ed 3¼s 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Consum'rs Pf 2¾s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54	54	54
1 D & R G 4s 36	15½	13½	15½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	2	2	2
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	17	17	17
1 Det Ed 3s '61	107	107	107
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s82	108	108	108
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	38	38	38
13 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51½	51½	51½
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93	93	93
5 Gimbel Bros 4s 58	105½	105½	105½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
14 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st 6½s 44	97½	97½	97½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¼	12¼
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¾	42¼	42¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¼	44½
2 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44½	44¼	44½
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63a	48¾	48¾	45¾
8 L&CStL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24	24	24
10 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90¼	90½	90⅛
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	45	44½	45
11 Int T&T 5s 55	48	48	48
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 Lac Gas 4s 42A	78½	78½	78½
19 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83	83	83
19 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	88	88
6 Lac Gas 5s 39	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	59	59	59
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107½	107½	107½
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
2 Lou & N 5s 2001B	103½	103½	103½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¼	52

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying 23 to 28 P. C. Above Volume of Last Year

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Labor, Capital To Co-operate

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—The labor situation in certain sections of the United States and Canada is very provoking. I do not say "serious," because only 15 per cent of all United States workers are engaged in defense production; while at the worst only a very, very small percentage of the total is on strike at any time.

The workers' argument is that their sons who have been earning $100 to $150 per month have suddenly been pulled out of their jobs and given $31 per month in the army. "Hence," they say, "the remaining members of the family must have more to balance the family budget." This sounds reasonable; but is "striking" the way to bring it about? I say, "No."

C. I. O. vs. A. F. of L.

The truth is that the labor unions have split into two hostile groups—the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. The leaders of both are desperately competing to see who can get the most for their members. Unfortunately, the more radical group—the C. I. O.—has the sounder program; while the more conservative group—the A. F. of L.—has an out-of-date setup.

The C. I. O. organizes one industry independently of what the workers do. For instance, under the C. I. O., the Detroit electricians who work in the auto industry are in the same union with the auto machinists, auto painters, etc. But under the A. F of L., all the Detroit electricians are in the Electrical Workers Union, while all the Detroit painters are in the Painters Union—irrespective of whether they work on autos or houses.

Another unfortunate situation is the anti-employer attitude assumed by Madam Perkins. Having served the nation as Director General of Information of the Labor Administration during World War I, I know the great importance of an impartial Secretary of Labor at a time like this.

The wage workers of 1914-18 were a large factor in wining World War I because of the then wise leadership of Secretary of Labor Wilson. If, however, Hitler is victorious in World War II, I am afraid history will blame it onto our Labor Department and the United States Labor Relations Board. This is no time to throw monkey wrenches into industry by playing politics. For further particulars, I refer readers to the experiences of the Ford Motor Company.

Labor vs. Investors

Labor leaders seem to forget that the value of their insurance policies, savings bank accounts, and even old-age pensions depends 100 per cent upon the corporations (for which they are working) making profits. Working conditions have been bad in certain localities and I honor those labor leaders who have rectified them; but these labor leaders should know when to stop.

Already I note a tendency on the part of careful investors to sell out their holdings in industries where labor leaders have recently secured control. They know what has happened to dividends under such conditions. Neither wage workers nor stockholders will get as much in "food, clothing, and shelter" as before it was C. I. O. unionized.

America is today at the parting of the ways. One road is paved with dissension, waste, and political pressure blocs seeking their own selfish interests, forgetting the nation's good. The other road is paved with co-operation, conservation, and truly representative government. I have faith to believe that employers, wage workers, and Congressmen are going to be wise enough to choose the latter road.

And these same principles apply to the international situation. The small independent European nations must forget their old traditions. They must combine. The peoples of these nations must quit wasting either human or material resources for exploitation or profit. Both collective bargaining and representative government are sound; but "mob rule," whether in labor unions or the halls of Congress, must stop in order to save democracy.

Right or Left?

We hear too much about personal liberties and the "right" to strike rather than to arbitrate; but arbitration is right. Both employees and labor leaders give too much thought for themselves and too little to the 130,000,000 consumers in this country. Only as more is produced, is there more to divide. Wage workers need more employers and hence should encourage them.

Why do we need to look either to the Right or to the Left? Why need we be either pro-labor or anti-labor? Why can't we look straight ahead? Let us follow the English system of negotiating as an entire industry, will all the employers and employees of that industry being represented. It is wrong for labor leaders to sandbag only those corporations which have had efficient management.

1. A pendulum must swing as long as the clock runs. This applies to labor's attitude, wages and hours, as it applies to profits, commodities, and politics. Today, labor is in the saddle and holds the whip; but labor leaders may easily overreach and the public will then react against them as it has reacted against Wall Street. Then the employers—yes, and Wall Street—will again get in the saddle and hold the whip until they again abuse their trust. And so it will go!

2. There is but one solution. This will come only as all of us get more true religion. No one group in industry or politics will indefinitely take orders from some other group. The same principle applies to nations. Peace will never come by any one race ruling the world. Peace will come only as all nations gradually acknowledge God as their leader, savior, and friend.

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Steinway Official

Paul H. Bilhuber

Elected Vice-President of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers. Mr. Bilhuber, who is a director of the company, has also been elected a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America, of which he has been a member since 1925.

Auto Output Lower In Holiday Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc. estimated this week's output of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada at 32,940 units, compared with 39,965 last week and 39,665 last year at this time.

The decline was attributed to the Labor Day holiday that closed all plants for a day. Ward's said that a rapid rise in volume was indicated for next week.

Canadian Auto Sales In July 37 P. C. Above '40

OTTAWA (CP)—July sales of new motor vehicles in Canada, excluding deliveries to the Dominion Government for war purposes, increased 37 per cent in number and 55 per cent in value over sales in the same month of 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

During July 9, 311 units valued at $11,997,329 were retailed compared with 6,818 units for $7,763,330 in July of last year.

New cars sold during July numbered 6,306 and were valued at $8,250,099 compared with 4,542 valued at $5,177,521 in July, 1940.

Sales of new trucks and buses numbered 3,005 valued at $3,747,230 in July compared with 2,276 valued at $2,585,809 in July last year.

Inflation Waxes Despite Curbs; Installment Rein Seen Minor

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The subject of inflation will not down. It is as much an ever-recurring topic as the kind and amount of taxes the citizens will have to bear or the ebb and flow of the war situation. It can hardly be said that it is threadbare since it touches constantly on the earnings of every worker, the income of every property holder. And the face of this inflation ogre is never quite the same; it changes its appearance with every effort that is made to halt its activity. The Government agencies such as the OPA, the OPM, the SPAB or the Federal Reserve Board are under no illusions that because inflation has been discussed everywhere almost ad nauseam it has been brought to heel like a docile hound. Possibly Secretary Henry Morgenthau may offer a new facet of this ever-intriguing topic in his address next week in Boston.

At the present time the main barriers which the Administration is or has been erecting against a flood of price rises are progressively higher taxes, priority controls, rationing, selective price ceilings, rent ceilings, curbs on installment selling, and the sale of government issues direct to individual buyers rather than to the banking system. All of these are in different degrees effective, but the impact of their combined force is only now beginning to be felt and that in not a sufficiently pronounced degree. More price increases of substantial nature are envisaged in various quarters because they deem the restrictive rules of the government inadequate—half measures doomed to failure. Nevertheless it would hardly be fair to say that because of the already extensive rise in the price of commodities, the Administration is commencing to lock the barn after the horse is stolen. Political leaders, no doubt many of them astute men, can hardly be expected to be seers, at least not in the econmic field. Like most mortals, their hindsight is vastly better than their foresight.

Inflation Takes Root

The critics, nevertheless, are not content until they point out that attempts to date have been futile in preventing inflation from taking root. Repeated warnings have come from well-known economists ever since the Government embarked on its big-scale spending program to prime the business pump, to redistribute the Nation's wealth, to finance the defense program. Inflation was sure to come, they said, with continued Federal deficits in ever-rising amounts. Their predictions are coming true.

A decade of increasing deficits has laid the foundation for a superstructure of price expansion. Food, clothes, household equipment, autos, even luxuries and services are going up. The consumer is regretfully aware that the cost of living is marching faster than his income. The wholesale price level has gone up much faster than the retail, as witness a 44 per cent rise in the price of 28 basic commodities tabulated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in the 12 months August, 1940, to August, 1941.

Taking the broader base of the Bureau's 900 commodities, as more representative of the impact of prices on living costs, the latest figures for August, 1930, show that the index is 16.6 per cent above the level of the like date a year ago and 20.8 per cent higher than the index for August, 1939, just prior to the beginning of the war in Europe. Another point to consider is that the rate of advance is accelerating. The rate of ascent is steeper than in the war year 1917. The rise in August was 1.6 per cent. The rise last week was 0.7 per cent. The general average is now the highest in 12 years.

Retail Price Rise Small

Inflation in retail prices has not as yet become onerous, one prominent index showing a rise of only 6 per cent over a year ago. But this situation is not likely to endure long, since in the last two months the index gained more than in all of 1940. The big rise in commodity futures since the middle of 1940 is regarded as a sure forecast of a continuous rise in retail prices in coming months.

Among the recent curbs calculated by Federal experts to reduce spending power is the restriction put on installment buying. While not regarded as a principal preventive of inflation, it is seen as a sort of additional barrier to the swelling stream of increased wages that seeks outlet in the thousands of department stores and main streets of the nation. The order put into effect by the Federal Reserve Board this week was based on the Banking Act of 1933 which permits the President to reduce the supply of bank credit available to finance companies, which in turn would compel a reduction in the total of installment credit granted to consumers. There were 24 items of durable goods on the list ranging all the way from airplanes to refrigerators, stoves, furnaces, furniture and pianos, with down payments from 10 to 33⅓ per cent and a maximum of 18 months maturity date.

Installment Buying Factor

That installment buying may be a factor in the push toward inflation is evident when it is pointed out by Rolf Nugent, adviser to the price control administration in Washington, that consumer credit outstanding June 30 last totaled $8,800,000,000, the highest on record and comparing with the previous peak of $8,100,000,000 in 1929. This jump can be attributed to the defense boom which is creating a vast spending power that workers have been putting into autos, refrigerators, radios, furniture, etc. A main argument for curbing this spending orgy is that a big total of consumer credit outstanding when the emergency period ends and defense spending is cut, would aggravate any depression ensuing. Per contra, a small total owed by the public would allow an expansion which would add to purchasing power when most needed.

Some bankers and industrialists appear to be of the belief that the net result of installment restrictions will be negligible, since the production of the durable goods bought on installment will be sharply cut because of priorities, by shortages of materials and by an inadequate supply of skilled labor. These factors in their belief will reduce retail sales as well as installment sales much more than the factor of credit. On the other hand, The Economic Outlook, a C. I. O. magazine, is afraid that the credit curb will hurt the worker. It said that installment restrictions would "have the effect of rationing the products affected in favor of the people who have the most money."

More Production an Answer

How then to assure to the consumer that living standards will not be adversely affected by the higher costs of living. Price ceilings may be one answer, but they do not affect all commodities and they do not operate in the retail field. More production is also advocated as a sort of cure-all, but this course is hampered by strikes and by the limitation of the work week. Since there must be a choice between "guns or butter," it is the latter which will have to take second place.

The gist of the problem is to reduce purchasing power or increase production of consumer goods. The Administration apparently has more faith in its ability to cut down purchasing power than it has in its power to induce greater production effort. Hence the creation of one board after another to regulate, allocate, restrict. What is needed, of course, is a reorientation to a few simple truths, such as that the interest of labor and management (or capital) is in overwhelming measure identical; that private or organizational ends must be submerged for the good of the nation; that government should be of laws and not of men; that politics should be discarded for the duration; that the individual should rededicate himself to the high goal of making America a better place to live in.

Few Complaints Found Under New Installment Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans began buying and borrowing under restricted installment rules with what one official termed surprisingly few complaints.

Several officials agreed, however, that it was probably too early to gauge accurately the public's reaction to the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board and which became effective Sept. 3.

In general, the regulations require minimum down payments and limit the period for payment of the balance to 18 months. The rules also apply to loans under $1,000, with certain exceptions for farmers, students and emergency cases.

The regulations are designed to curtail consumer demands, thus keeping down prices and relieving the pressure for materials needed in the defense program.

Sears August Sales Jump 49 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Company reported that August sales amounted to $87,715,593 compared with $58,819,848 a year ago, an increase of 49.1 per cent.

Sales for the seven months, February through August, totaled $516,083,223 compared with $387,569,774 for the same period of 1940, an increase of 33.2 per cent.

Woolworth Sales Up 14.4 P. C. in August

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co., August sales were $30,712,784 compared with $26,827,808 in August, 1940, or an increase of 14.4 per cent.

Sales for the first eight months of 1941 were $218,145,786 against $197,370,184 in the like 1940 period or a gain of 10.5 per cent.

Wrecked Insull Concern Makes Final Payment

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—The final dividend payment from the financial wreckage of the $238,000,000 Insull Utility Investments, Inc., was ordered by Judge John P. Barnes in Federal Court yesterday.

The court directed payment of $3.36 on each $1,000 debenture, bringing the total payment in bankruptcy and equity on each $1,000 in securities to $83.47.

The company was organized by the late Samuel Insull to deal in securities of his operating concerns and thus insure his control of the latter. It collapsed in 1932.

Mo. Pac. Orders More Cars

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Answering transportation demands of the defense program, the Missouri Pacific Railroad has placed orders for 2,850 new freight cars—enough to make a train 27 miles long. The railroad has contracted for 5,422 cars so far this year at a total cost of $16,000,000.

Retail Demand Holds Sales At High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores entered the fall selling season this week with vigorous demand for most all lines of merchandise, and sales volume averaged 23 to 28 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Most stores found business gains over a year ago well maintained despite the fact that at this time last year there was a strong upturn.

"Trade apparently took in its stride the new credit curb affecting 25 classes of consumers goods," the agency said. "In the first few days after the regulation became effective, appliance sales experienced no perceptible let-down.

"Furniture volume declined, but by no more than the expected amount, as promotional emphasis shifted from August sales of home furnishings to fall style goods. . .

"In women's apparel, furs continued far in the lead, with coats and suits also moving well and dress sales beginning to pick up more briskly."

In the wholesale business, out-of-town buyers began to return to central markets to write new orders and to attempt to expedite delivery on the old. Christmas goods and fill-ins were in most demand.

New price revisions, covering a wide range of merchandise, were announced during the week. A leading maker of men's summer suits posted an increase of 6 per cent over a year ago. Some shirt prices held, others advanced 10 per cent. Felt hats were marked up again, with increases ranging from 75 cents to $3 a dozen. First prices on 1942 automobiles made public showed rises on most models of 15 to 20 per cent. Glassware was generally advanced 10 per cent. A line of rayon blankets was moved up 4 to 8 per cent. Southern canned tomatoes rose to the highest levels in 10 years.

Commodity Price Index at Highest Level in 12 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Marked increases in the prices of basic farm products and processed foods led the advance in wholesale commodity markets during the last week of August, boosting the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index 0.7 per cent to the highest level in 12 years, the Department of Labor announced.

At 90.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is 1.6 per cent higher than a month ago, 16.6 per cent above the corresponding week last year and 20.8 per cent higher than for August, 1939, immediately preceding the outbreak of war in Europe.

During the week, market prices for basic farm products increased on the average by 2.2 per cent and quotations for processed foods were 1.4 per cent higher. The increases for other commodity groups ranged from 0.1 per cent for hides and leather products, metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods to 0.6 per cent for miscellaneous commodities. Average prices for fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged at last week's level and chemicals and allied products declined fractionally.

Market quotations for raw materials, including basic farm products, average 1.4 per cent higher than last week and 25.5 per cent above a year ago at this time. The indexes for semi-manufactured articles and manufactured products were 0.3 per cent and 0.4 per cent above a week ago, respectively, and 16.8 per cent and 12.9 per cent higher than a year ago.

Compared with a year ago commodity prices in wholesale markets are substantially higher. Farm products are up 32.8 per cent; foods and textile products, over 20 per cent, and the remaining groups, except metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods, more than 10 per cent.

(1926=100)

	Aug. 30 1941	Aug. 23 1941	P.C. Changes to Aug. 31 '41 from Aug. 31 1940	Aug. 31 1940
All commodities	90.6	90.0	+ 0.7	+16.6
Farm products	88.6	86.7	+ 2.2	+32.8
Foods	88.2	87.0	+ 1.4	+23.5
Hides & leather	110.9	110.8	+ 0.1	+14.2
Textile products	87.6	87.3	+ 0.3	+22.2
Fuel & light mtls	79.8	79.8		+11.3
Metal & products	98.7	98.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Bldg materials	105.7	105.2	+ 0.5	+12.9
Chem & allied	85.8	85.9	— 0.1	+12.2
Housefurnish'gs	96.9	96.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.7
Misc commod	84.1	83.6	+ 0.6	+10.4
Raw materials	88.1	86.9	+ 1.4	+25.5
Semimnfd atcls	89.7	89.4	+ 0.3	+16.8
Manufact prods	92.2	91.8	+ 0.4	+12.9
Com other than farm products	91.0	90.7	+ 0.3	+13.6
Com other than farm and foods	91.1	90.9	+ 0.2	+10.8

Waste Paper Price Pacts In Effect Until Oct. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Office of Price Administration said that existing voluntary price agreements covering all the more important grades of waste paper would remain in effect until ceiling prices are announced as of October 1.

In some quarters, the officials said, the announcement that ceiling prices would be made effective October 1 at the levels which prevailed June 16 had been taken to mean that existing price agreements had been thrown out. They emphasized this was not true, and that the new ceiling prices would be "mostly formalizing of the existing agreements."

Tells Story of Polish Gold

Wide World

John Ignacy Matuzewski, former Polish Minister of Finance, arriving with his wife aboard the American Export liner Excambion from Lisbon. Mr. Matuzewski told a bizarre tale of 15 nondescript trucks which wandered through Europe for nearly six weeks carrying $75,000,000 in gold—virtually all of Poland's gold reserve, which he worked to save from the Germans battering Warsaw in September, 1939. After many anxious days during which the bullion passed through Rumania, Turkey, Syria, Spain and France, the gold was sent by the French government to Dakar, Africa.

Poland Gets Writ to Attach $64,050,641 of French Gold

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Central Bank of Poland has obtained a writ of attachment against French gold on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in an attempt to recover $64,050,641 in gold allegedly taken from Warsaw to France when Germany invaded Poland, Janus Z. Zoltowski, Polish embassy financial advisor, disclosed yesterday.

The writ, signed by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand S. Pecora, was served on heads of the New York Reserve Bank, custodians of $1,000,000,000 in French gold. The Bank of Belgium, under orders from the Belgian Government, attached $260,000,000 of French gold here in February.

The story of how Polish gold reserves were smuggled from Warsaw a few hours before the invasion and taken to France was related Tuesday by Colonel Ignace Matuszewski, former Polish Minister of France on his arrival from Lisbon. He said the gold was loaded on battered trucks which fell in with a procession of refugees.

The caravan, he said, left Warsaw with $70,000,000 but arrived in France with only $67,000,000. The rest fell into Rumanian hands. About $3,000,000 was sent later from France to England and Canada and when France fell the rest was shipped to Dakar, West Africa, with $226,000,000 in Belgian gold.

Mr. Zoltowski charged that the Bank of France agreed at first to ship the Polish gold to America with French reserves, but, without consulting the Bank of Poland, sent it to Dakar instead.

The court order does not immediately free for Polish use any French gold, it was explained, but establishes a Polish claim on the stipulated amount.

Commercial Grain Storage Space Seen About 84 P. C. Filled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that about 84 per cent of the commercial grain storage space at 40 of the nation's principal terminal markets was occupied on Sept. 1.

Grain storage in these markets was said to have increased 6 per cent.

Commercial stocks, including all kinds of domestic and foreign grains, totaled 376,729,000 bushels on Sept. 1. The total commercial space was estimated at 450,000,000 bushels.

The department said that 86 per cent of the available commercial storage at the spring wheat markets of Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior was occupied on Sept. 1. Likewise about 96 per cent of the space in the west central and southwestern winter wheat commercial storage facilities were occupied. About 87 per cent of the available space in the lower Great Lakes markets also were in use.

Union Bag Plans To Refinance Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. will refinance its outstanding 4½ per cent promisory notes by issuance of $4,600,000 new 2⅞ per cent serial notes, with extension of one year in the final maturity date to Jan. 1, 1952, Alexander Calder, President, announced.

The new notes have been taken in equal amounts by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Great Northern Net In July $3,717,009

ST. PAUL, (AP)—Operating revenues of the Great Northern Railway in July were $13,853,494, an increase of $4,283,147 over the same month in 1940, the company reported.

The report said that after deductions for interest and other fixed charges, net income for July was $3,717,009, compared with $1,222,048 for July, 1940.

Estimated net income for the first seven months of 1941, after deductions for interest and other fixed charges, in addition to provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, was $6,901,507 compared with $561,334 last year.

Nat'l Can Reports Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—National Can Corp., formerly McKeesport Tin Plate Corp., reported a net loss of $27,865 for the first half of 1941, compared with net profit of $287,993 or 40 cents on each of 727,584 common shares shown for the first half of 1940.

Nondefense Spending Hit By Executive

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, asserted that "failure of the national government to reduce nondefense expenditures in the 1942 fiscal budget shows a disregard of its obligation to the American people."

In a speech prepared for the 30th annual conference of the Governmental Research Association, he said:

"This failure of the national government sounds an insincere note in the otherwise laudable injunction of the Federal Budget Bureau that state and local governments reduce their expenditures to a minimum to aid citizens and taxpayers in carrying the burden of national defense.

"State and local governments are entitled to look to the national government for a more worthy example than has yet been set by it."

Mr. Hawkes, who is President of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., of Kearny, N. J., said that the question of post-war financing also confronted the taxpayer and that "inevitably, we will be projected into an era of serious social and economic dislocation and maladjustment."

He added, "every effort is now being expended in the interest of more rapid production of defense goods, but serious curtailments of civilian productions are in evidence. In our zeal to accomplish the maximum production of all things necessary for the defense and safety of the American people, we should never lose sight of the necessity to maintain every possible production of things needed in our civil life.

"We should remember when defense production is no longer needed we must rely upon this production of civilian things to give employment to the great masses of people released from the army, navy and war materials industries."

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Lovely English Cottage, nine miles from Jacksonville, Florida, San Jose Boulevard, side facing St. Johns River, fronting Goodbys Lake. Completely furnished, rare antiques, oriental rugs, paintings. Three bed rooms, two baths, large living room, sun dining room, large kitchen, tiled floor, sink, cabinets, gas heat, electric lights, large grounds, dock on lake. Two car garage, servants' room. Best references required. No children. Season fifteen hundred dollars. Apply MRS. GODFREY, Box 349, San Jose Boulevard, Jacksonville, Florida.

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CASPAR ASSOCIATES
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

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Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
A modern, fireproof colonial hotel with 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service if desired. Main Dining Room. Drum Grill.
15 minutes from Boston KIRkland 4800
Across from Christian Science Church

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7350 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful 2nd-floor room in private home near Beacon St. for business woman; fireplace and private bath; electric grill and refrigeration if desired. Telephone Beacon 5606.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 26 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT
Living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath.
137 Sewall Avenue, Brookline
See Superintendent on premises or call BEAcon 0853.

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KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Choice 3-room furnished apartment to share with refined business woman or practitioner; excellent transportation; $45.00); references.

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FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

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Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

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Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Season May-Oct. 1.
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RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or weekend rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

SPACIOUS PRIVATE HOME for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study. Near Washington's Crossing. Beautiful scenery. Open all year. Permanent or transient. Rooms with baths. MRS. E. R. MILUM, NATOMA PINES, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential." 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6800. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
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REAL ESTATE

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16 MILES FROM FORE RIVER
Year Round Home
AT MARSHFIELD HILLS
Owner commuted to Boston; 1½ acres; lovely garden, ocean view; large living room with fireplace, dining room, electric kitchen. Attached quarters with living room, bedroom and bath for help or children's use. 2nd floor 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and study; 2-car garage; oil furnace, water heater. Attractive price for unusual home. Write Suite 2, 180 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, or phone Kenmore 8068.

• STUDIO •
Large studio, two small rooms and bath, for lease. Centrally located on Parkway; quiet and with unobstructed North view. Elevator service. Rent $1000. References required.
Apply on premises,
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Hebbard Lock & Fix-It Store
Locks rep., keys made, mowers sharpened, saws filed, bicycles. 1918 Hendry St., Ft. Myers, Fla.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Attractively furn. front room, next to bath; private family; Gentiles; parking space; gentleman. 2526 Boarman Ave.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth, B. 2, cor. Mass. Ave.—Attractive double rms., twin beds; also single; rens.; elevator; business people or male students. Ken. 8430.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St.—Sunny front room, overlooking The Mother Church park; elevator service, kitchen privileges if desired. COM. 1055.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Jones—Double room, next to bath; in beautiful furn. apt.; perm. or trans. guests. COM. 8815.

BOSTON, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Apartment 4; elevator; comfortable, single room, nicely furnished. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 2-room apartment.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive furn. rm. for business woman; 1 min. to Beacon St. car; kitchen priv. Longwood 5987 Sunday or eves.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 49 Garrison Rd.—Large attractive room with fireplace; furnished or unfurnished. Phone ASP. 0140.

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N. Y. C. 127 W. 88th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6222.

N. Y. C.—In professional-woman's home overlooking Columbia, delightful corner room, private bath. Ac. 2-8168, 601 W. 115, Apt. 72.

N. Y. C., 201 West 54th St. (Apt. 6-B)—Large, attractive, airy room; no other roomers; business lady preferred. Cl. 7-5244.

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Boylston St. gown shop has space to rent to a high class milliner. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Learn how to speak English correctly. Investigation solicited. GEORGE S. MADDEN, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2634.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
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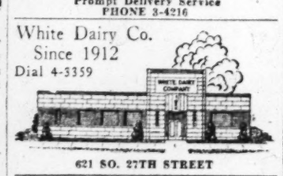

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Dress Up at Hammel's

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Alterations Chair Covers
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Dexter 460

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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HILL'S
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Glassware
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and Bakery Goods

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For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
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254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

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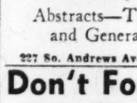

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Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance
and General Insurance
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Don't Forget!
Sears 55th Anniversary
Begins This Week—Sept. 11
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
120 VOLUSIA, DAYTONA BEACH

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BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
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FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

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Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

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Downtown Office
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To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
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665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

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All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

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Cleaning and Laundry
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Lubrication Our Specialty
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NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
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INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
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The **SUNGAS** Co.
Geo. Langer, Prop.
Offers: Cooking—Heating—Refrigeration with BOTTLED GAS
Full Line of Ranges, Water Heaters, Room Heaters. Cook with SUNGAS . . . and save.
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72 N. E. First St.
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Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-3680

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Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4081

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32466 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Same Hi Quality
Same Low Prices
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"Where the Best Costs Less"
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1263 West Flagler Street
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Hudson Motor Cars
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Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
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INSIST ON
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by
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MIAMI Phone 2-1696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613
New York Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
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In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

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17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-3822

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

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Adviser on Insurance of All Kinds
Annuities (all forms)
Income endowments
471 N. E. 31st Street, Miami
Phones: Res., 2-7594—Office, 2-5514

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Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

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TRULY NOLEN—FLOYD MANKER
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
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Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

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Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
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ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
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PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
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BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

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Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 8-300
Clearwater 8-4201

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your 'Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

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THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

TAMPA (Continued)

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Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Lafayette Fla. Avenue

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CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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Agency
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POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 639 5TH AVE.

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● Country Road and Sunset Avenue

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0426 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Tipp's DELIVERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
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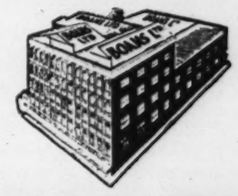

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Frocks, Blouses, Lingerie
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.,

Monitor Movie Guide

Aloma of the South Seas (Paramount)—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection. Pageantry and group singing are aids to this tale of love in the tropics. Lynne Overman is also helpful.—Adults and young people.

* * *

The Bride Wore Crutches (20th-Fox.—Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement. Familiar figure of reporter achieving chance success by involvement with a gang of robbers whom he helps round up. Title is from scene at end, where reporter's girl friend wears crutches while recovering from stray bullet wounds. Ted North, Edgar Kennedy, Lynn Roberts, Lionel Stander.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Father Takes a Wife (RKO)—Hilarious farce, with a nonsensical, topsy-turvy story about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage. Abundant in comic situations, oblique turns, satirical jokes, and bright ideas. The whole thing is done as a lark. Gloria Swanson, Adolphe Menjou, John Howard, Desi Arnaz, Helen Broderick, Florence Rice.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Scattergood Meets Broadway (RKO)—Guy Kibbee impersonates the hero in another adventure of this popular series—Family.

* * *

Unfinished Business (Universal)—Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest, which have been only partially realized. The story is about a girl who marries without telling her husband about her past and finds herself involved in new difficulties. There is overemphasis on drinking, but, on the credit side, are first-rate performances by Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. Cast includes Preston Foster, Esther Dale, Eugene Pallette.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

When Ladies Meet (MGM)—New version of Rachel Crothers' play in a handsome, excellently acted, custom-tailor-directed film, provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious and more than occasionally nasty. The story, which seems artificial and somewhat dated, turns on a triangular problem. Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, Herbert Marshall, Spring Byington.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Wild Geese Calling (20th-Fox)—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past. The humors are broad and the emotions sentimental but the shallowness and transparency of the characters and their problems are somewhat concealed by the skill of the players and the technicians. Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett, Warren William, Barton MacLane, Ona Munson, Russell Simpson.—Adults and mature young people.

© RKO-Radio Pictures

Bette Davis

As Regina Giddens in "The Little Foxes."

* * *

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Blossoms in the Dust," "My Life With Caroline," "Underground," "Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe."

* * *

Adults Only—"The Little Foxes," "The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Owing to the shortage of shipping the oil industry has agreed to use every available railroad tank car to haul petroleum to the East. Railroad officials told a Senate Committee earlier this week that 20,000 tank cars were available and could haul about 200,000 barrels a day.

2. The Russian losses, according to British sources, are estimated to be from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, while the German losses are estimated at 2,750,000.

3. The cause is traced to the low birth rate during the depression era.

4. To keep a mysterious announcer from interjecting derogatory remarks about the Nazi regime. Recently the intruder speaking on the same wave length as the German domestic programs, has scolded the Reich with such statements as "this is all lies" whenever the German announcer paused between items. Propaganda Minister Goebbels claims the interference comes from Moscow.

5. The war supplies will be sent immediately to Polish troops now training in Canada for action overseas.

6. Records compiled by independent sources disclose that 1,880 ships, aggregating 7,041,898 gross tons, have been sunk.

7. The drive brought in an estimated total of 14,000,000 pounds of pots and pans which will yield 10,500,000 pounds of aluminum or enough to build 2,800 planes.

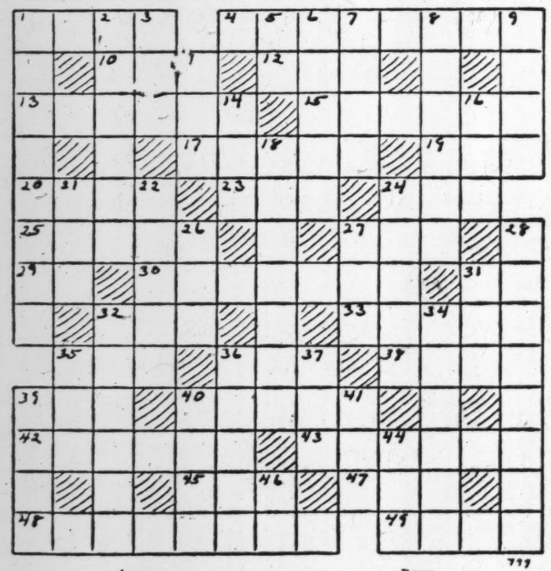
8. Passage through Iran facilitates shipments of war supplies to Russia from Britain and the United States; it gives the British-Russian allies complete control over the valuable and productive Iranian oil fields.

9. On Aug. 28 Russia announced the deliberate destruction of the gigantic Dnieperstroy hydroelectric power dam, one of the largest in the world.

10. A. W. Fadden, who had been acting as Prime Minister during Menzies' recent absence in England.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?
4—What was Charles Dodgson's middle name?
10—Lubricant.
12—Observe.
13—For whom was Rhodesia named?
15—You would go to what city to see the Farnese Bull?
17—What is opposite of "donee"?
19—What is a coin of Latvia?
20—Employed.
23—Carbines would be used by those engaged in what?
24—A small rug.
26—What are triangular pieces of cloth used to give a varying width?
27—What is any tribunal?
29—Article.
30—The unit of electrical capacity is named after whom?
31—French article.
32—What is a tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
33—A water bird.
35—Definite article.
36—Eggs of fishes are called what?
37—A horse is sometimes of what color?
38—To court.
40—What composer is best remembered for his "Good-bye"?
42—If you ate some Gillyflowers, they would be what?
43—What is the City of the Violet Crown?
45—Recent.
47—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
48—Who was Joseph's eldest son?
49—The high sea is called what by poets?

Down

1—Brazil was formerly a possession of what country?
2—Who has been called the "American Scott"?
3—Young goat is what?
5—You and me.
6—What is Fernando's singing voice in "La Favorita"?
7—To bear upon the person.
8—What is represented by symbol $?
9—The Orient is also called what?
11—Conducted.
14—Female swine is what?
16—To consume.
18—You might purchase blankets woven by what American Indian tribe?
21—"Like father, like ——."
22—Who wrote of Crusoe's adventures?
24—What do you call one who goes Maying?
26—Juice of plants is what?
27—What is an exclamation of contempt?
28—Who wrote "The Lady of Shalott"?
31—What is a river of Chile?
32—The polonaise is particularly associated with what composer?
34—Who is Cedric's ward in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
35—Summit.
36—What are said to grow among thorns?
37—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
39—Clement.
40—A decimal is a number expressed in scale of what?
41—Possessive pronoun.
44—Border.
46—You and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

DON'T be cynic; don't bewail and moan; don't waste yourself in dejection, nor bark against the bad, but chant the beauty of the good; set down nothing that will not help somebody.—EMERSON.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How may the threatened oil shortage on the Atlantic seaboard be alleviated within two weeks?

2. How do Russian losses compare with German casualties on the Eastern front?

3. Why does the United States Office of Education predict the largest drop in America's school population ever recorded for the term now opening?

4. Why has Germany found it necessary to place fast-talking announcers on its news broadcasting programs?

5. President Roosevelt has authorized the first transfer of lend-lease armaments to the refugee Polish Government. Where will thse armaments be shipped?

6. How many ships have been sunk during the last two years of sea warfare?

7. How much aluminum was collected in the United States Government's recent nation-wide drive?

8. What two important strategic advantages were won in the British and Russian seizure of Iran?

9. Following her scorched earth policy Russia has recently destroyed her proudest industrial achievement. What was this proud achievement?

10. Who succeeded Robert G. Menzies as Australia's Prime Minister?

(Answers to these questions will be found elsewhere on this page)

The Amusing Things We Say

People Who Live in Glass Houses

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. When James I of Scotland became King of England upon Elizabeth's death, a horde of Scotch adventurers followed him to London. The Scotch, who were looked upon with scorn by the English knights, hovered about the court and succeeded in gaining not only the monarch's favor, but court positions as well. This they did in spite of the numerous obstacles which the English had put in their way. Among the courtiers who resented the Scotch intrusion into the court was the King's principal favorite, the Duke of Buckingham whom he called Steenie. Since the English regarded James's followers as unlawful intruders, Buckingham and his friends lost no time in annoying the poor Scotsmen. Instigated by the Duke, small parties of Englishmen, lurking in the dark, blew stones through tin tubes at the windows of the houses and hurled rocks through the glass. When the Scotch finally found out who was behind the window-breaking raids, a mob descended upon Buckingham's mansion, dubbed the **glass house** by the townspeople because of its many windows, and smashed all of them. Since glass was not only expensive but scarce in those days, Buckingham appealed to James to punish his countrymen for their malicious act. The king, who knew about Buckingham's part in the raids, merely laughed and chided the duke with the following advice, "Those who live in glass houses, Steenie, shouldn't throw stones."

L. V.

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, Eng.

Queen Elizabeth's Rock, Cornwall

This example of nature's playfulness may be seen near Bedruthen Steps, Cornwall, where the huge rock on the shore bears a remarkable likeness to Good Queen Bess in the later days of her reign.

A Verse for Today . . .

And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the LORD *your God, and none else: and my people shall never be ashamed.*
—JOEL 2:27.

Your Job

"Wherever you're working—in office or shop,
And however far you may be from the top—
And though you may think you're just treading the mill,
Don't ever belittle the job that you fill;
For however little your job may appear—
You're just as important as some little gear
That meshes with others in some big machine
That helps keep it going—though never is seen.

Your job is important—don't think it is not—
So try hard to give it the best that you've got!
And don't think ever you're of little account—
And remember you're part of the total amount.
If they didn't need you, you wouldn't be there—
So, always, my lad, keep your chin in the air.

A digger of ditches, mechanic or clerk—
THINK WELL OF YOUR COMPANY, YOURSELF, AND YOUR WORK!"
—Cash Year.

In Lighter Vein

Here's One to Solve

A couple of girls handed the cashier of a cafeteria on their way out a slip of paper with the number 1004180 on it. This satisfied the cashier, who let them pass without paying. Why?

Well, it reads: "I owe nothing for I ate nothing."—Wall Street Journal.

So There!

A new and true "white feather" story from Whitehall, told by a writer in the Evening Standard.

A retired Major, a soldier, and a young civilian were traveling in the same railway compartment.

The Major talked to the soldier, extolled his bravery, extended his adulation to all men in the fighting services, and referred pointedly to young men in civilian dress who had failed to do their duty in the war.

The young civilian kept quiet until the train stopped at a station. Then he got up to leave.

"I'd like you to know," he said to the Major, "that I work in the Foreign Office. If it hadn't been for us you wouldn't have had your war at all."

The Secret

"Man, you certainly do keep your car looking new! It's six months old and there isn't a scratch on it. How do you manage?"

"Oh, that's simple. I just make it a rule always to park between two other new cars."—Grit.

"He must have seen a lot of service—look at HIS stripes!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Loyal Worker

Detroit

Let us ask ourselves—with our 10 fingers and 10 toes—are we doing all we possibly can to help with the extensive war relief work which is now in progress in our land?

Here is a true story of a little lady, Miss Mary Maley, who has never had hands nor feet, yet who spends from 35 to 40 hours each week at a local Red Cross headquarters, knitting and sewing, cutting and quilting and even making button holes. She will tell you the work she likes best is piecing blocks for the baby quilts which are much needed. She cuts the blocks with almost machine-like speed and sews them on the machine.

The women of the production committee of the county organization have added Miss Maley to their staff and provided her with an official uniform which she proudly wears. She also keeps the books of this field unit and a field secretary, when visiting this branch, declared her system of bookkeeping was one of the best she had seen.

When complimented on her ability to accomplish so much, Miss Maley replied, "I do not deserve the credit. Without God's help I couldn't do a thing."

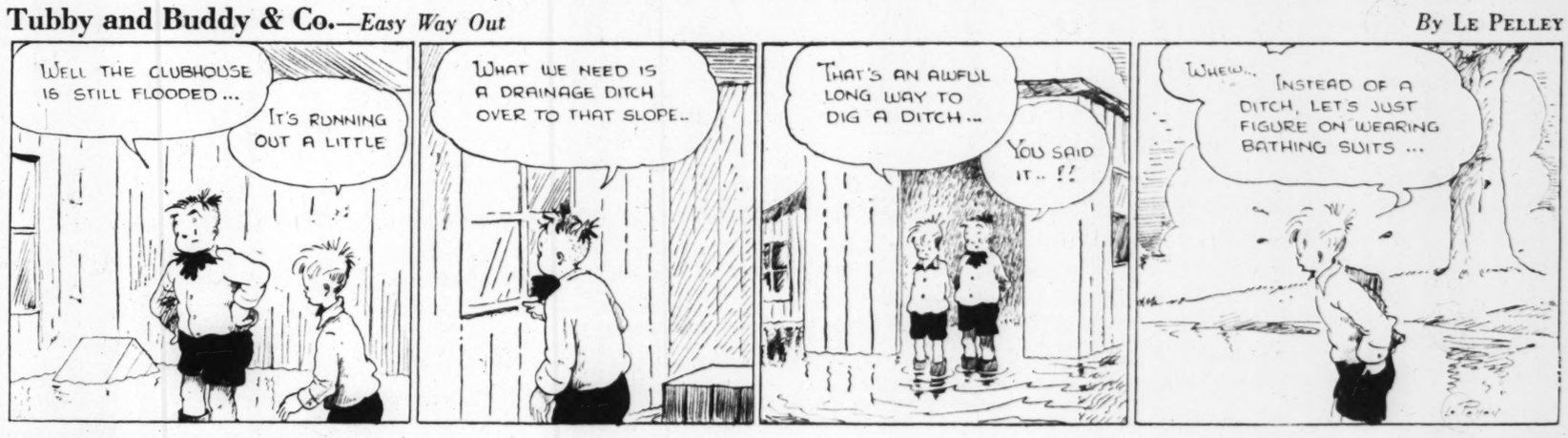
Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: It is not until 1942 that the great spinach shortage is to descend upon us. In the meantime, youth will be served.

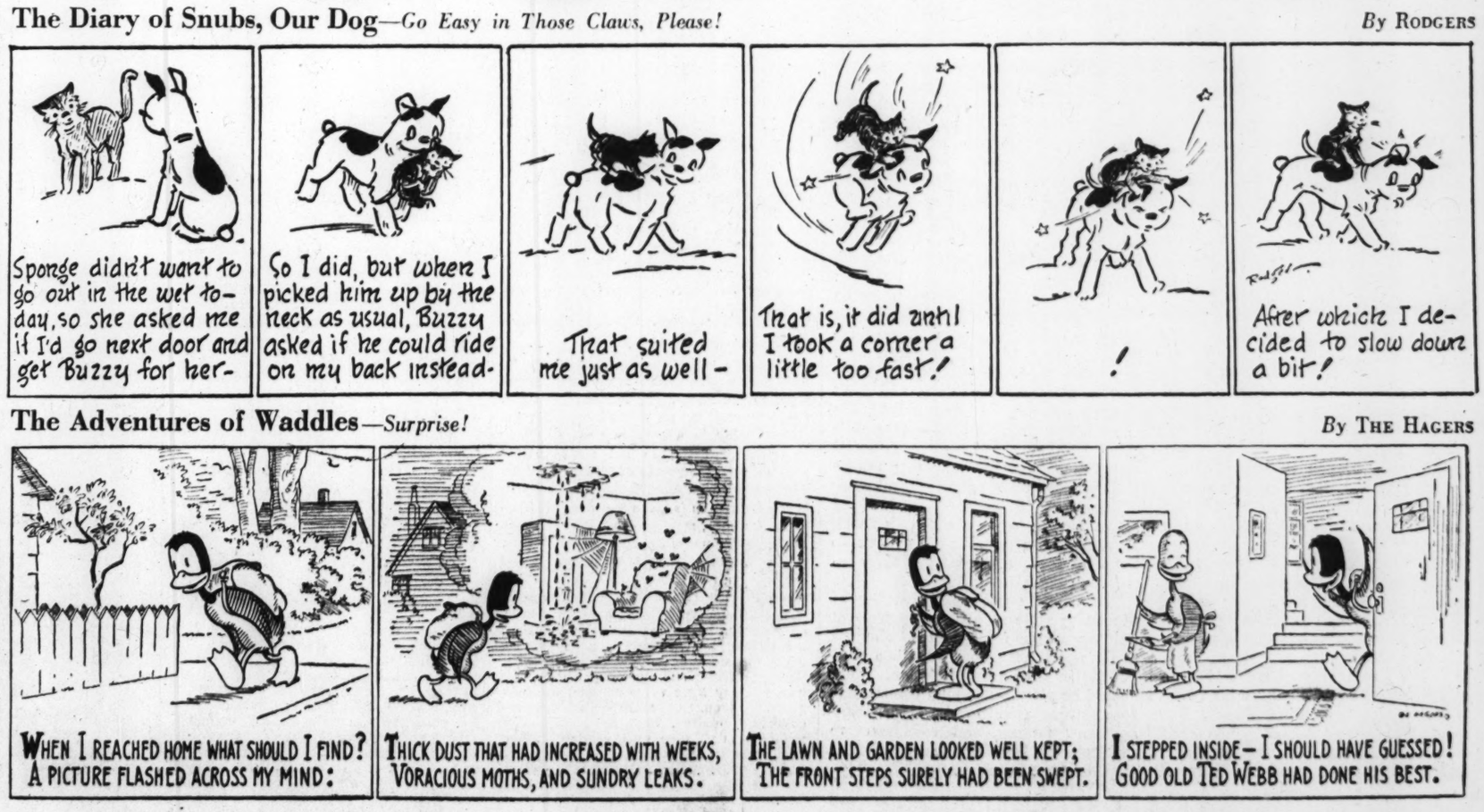
London Tit-Bits: "A Frenchman living in German-occupied France has a perfect right to express his opinions. Providing, of course that he doesn't mind being shot.

St. Louis Star-Times: Inflation continues to devaluate money, and you may extract a little consolation out of the fact that the dollar you don't have isn't worth so much, anyway.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Easy Way Out* — By LE PELLEY


WELL THE CLUBHOUSE IS STILL FLOODED...
IT'S RUNNING OUT A LITTLE
WHAT WE NEED IS A DRAINAGE DITCH OVER TO THAT SLOPE..
THAT'S AN AWFUL LONG WAY TO DIG A DITCH...
YOU SAID IT.. !!
WHEW... INSTEAD OF A DITCH, LET'S JUST FIGURE ON WEARING BATHING SUITS ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Go Easy in Those Claws, Please!* — By RODGERS


Sponge didn't want to go out in the wet today, so she asked me if I'd go next door and get Buzzy for her-
So I did, but when I picked him up by the neck as usual, Buzzy asked if he could ride on my back instead-
That suited me just as well-
That is, it did until I took a corner a little too fast!
!
After which I decided to slow down a bit!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Surprise!* — By THE HAGERS

WHEN I REACHED HOME WHAT SHOULD I FIND? A PICTURE FLASHED ACROSS MY MIND:
THICK DUST THAT HAD INCREASED WITH WEEKS, VORACIOUS MOTHS, AND SUNDRY LEAKS.
THE LAWN AND GARDEN LOOKED WELL KEPT; THE FRONT STEPS SURELY HAD BEEN SWEPT.
I STEPPED INSIDE—I SHOULD HAVE GUESSED! GOOD OLD TED WEBB HAD DONE HIS BEST.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Looking Through the Mist

Public morale in both Britain and the United States has apparently slid into a temporary period of confusion. This confusion should not be ignored. It should be seen and exposed for what it is—a mist which the forces of evil would be quick to exaggerate, if possible, into a dividing wall.

That Britain's Prime Minister is alert to the presence of "little foxes" of misunderstanding is indicated by the remark he made in his speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon Thursday in honor of the Canadian Prime Minister in London. Mr. Mackenzie King had urged as desirable a declaration by the United States committing Americans to defense of the British Isles against the Nazis. Mr. Churchill observed that the Canadian leader had "put in terms perhaps more pointed than I, as a British Minister, would, that overpowering sense . . . that all free men of the world must stand together."

Immediately the American press has pointed out that the President could make no such declaration, nor would Congress, and that geographical and political considerations demand nuances in American foreign policy that would not be provided for in such a commitment. There is a difference between an American commitment to defend Canada, for example, and one to participate in the military and naval defense of the British Isles.

The Canadian Prime Minister's words reflected a sentiment which is growing among those holding the bastions of freedom in Europe, namely, that a bigger effort on the part of the United States may be required if the war is not to drag on for many years.

This view recently received rather sharp expression in the Sunday Times, of London, which is not to be confused with the daily Times. Other British papers have likewise expressed disappointment in the amount of aid flowing from the United States to Britain, and a few of their commentators have been less than tactful. Such writers may well consider whether their observations, when transmitted overseas, do not injure their cause in the United States. And Americans tempted to be irritated may well consider their own inescapable interest in freedom and Christian civilization regardless of what Britons may say or do.

Some expressions of disappointment over American aid are intended less as a reproach to the United States than as a remedy for the complacency which has descended upon some Britons since Hitler's adventure in Russia. British leaders now face the task of keeping their people awake to the dangers as well as the advantages of having the new ally in the east. The dangers include the poisoning of democratic sentiment by groups who use the anti-Communist cry to serve mere isolationism or even Fascism itself. They include also the possibility of Russian collapse which might leave Hitler stronger than ever.

Thus out of a passing confusion of public morale have arisen opportunities for the enemies of freedom within and without, and likewise new dangers of recrimination among momentarily irritated friends. The result of permitting misunderstandings to arise can only be a slowing down of the efforts of free peoples at the very time when these should gather new momentum and striking power—namely, while the position of Nazi terrorists is most difficult. Seen for what it is, the mist should be quickly dispelled, and a clear and invigorating atmosphere created at home and abroad.

The Fruit of the Vine

Grapes are ripe in the Nation's vineyards. Hanging heavy in luscious purple and gold, cool green and white, or warm sunset clusters, the luminous globules, catching light between the deep shadowings of their large dark soft leaves, gleam like gems half seen in some shadowy cavern.

You tread softly under the purple glow of the grapes, and your voice, somehow, drops, too. The peace of a different world is upon you—the world the bee knows in the panicles of the goldenrod or deep under crimson clover where the nectar gives long, clear draughts. You smell the fragrance of the fruit, then your fingers know its dusty feel, until tongue translates its flavor to the taste.

This is man's ancient heritage from Old Testament days. What a joy to him who sits in peace "under his vine," where none make him afraid. But what greater joy for all when each shall "call every man his neighbor under the vine and under the fig tree."

Helping the Defenders

It is never enough—as any wise parent knows—merely to forbid unwise or harmful activities or amusements; an adequate substitute must be provided. Therefore, while the Sheppard Bill (S.860), which prohibits vice and the sale of liquor in the vicinity of military camps or posts, should by all means be enacted by Congress, it is well that such a deserving movement as the United Service Organizations for National Defense is functioning. The fund-raising campaign of USO has gone "over the top" and it is now receiving further public contributions to care for increased demands.

USO, in which six national welfare organizations have joined, aims at providing wholesome recreational activities for the hundreds of thousands of young men who have been drawn from their homes by military service or defense industries. The need is greatest, possibly, in those camps which are situated far from any community, although clubhouses, theaters, restaurants, and other entertainment of the right sort are sorely needed where nearby communities have seemingly given themselves over to vice and organized exploitation of the man in uniform.

When the theater usher passes the coin box, after a movie appeal for USO, one may drop in his dime—or his dollar—and be assured that his aid is constructive.

Jobs After the War

A great many persons in the United States, and doubtless in other countries are doing serious thinking about what will happen after the war. Will there be jobs? What kind of jobs? And how soon?

The subject is a grave one. The people who are thinking about it are not all professors of economics or social planners. Many of them are humble wage-earners, home-makers, or young men in uniform—the people who will be most intimately affected by the answers to the question.

The National Resources Planning Board last month issued a pamphlet calling attention to the problem. It estimated that if the war should end in 1944, American industry would have to demobilize 23,000,000 workers in addition to 3,500,000 men from the armed forces. To transfer such a number "smoothly and quickly to all-out production for normal living," said the commission, "will require advance thinking, discussing, planning, and organizing for action."

Recently the National Association of Manufacturers assembled a survey of opinions from members of the American Economic Association. Among measures which might be taken now, the ones most frequently mentioned were: governmental planning or joint planning by government, industry, and labor; heavier taxation to pay for defense; control of wages, prices, profits, and credit; and expansion of public works after the ending of the armament emergency.

The magazine Trusts and Estates, in summarizing a panel discussion, narrows the emphasis down to two proposals about which something can be done at once.

It points out that the curtailment of consumer goods in war time tends to build up a backlog of demand for goods after the war, but observes that this demand cannot be effective unless it is translated into the form of money savings made during the period of wartime industrial activity. This indicates the double usefulness of credit restrictions or savings programs in reducing the pressure for goods now and storing funds to provide a market after the war.

But this is not only important in the case of individuals; it is necessary, the magazine believes, in the case of industries, for these will be faced with enormous problems of re-tooling, research, plant rehabilitation, and sales reorganization. To accomplish the change-over from military to peacetime production will require financial reserves which some firms may not be able to accumulate under present rates of taxation. It proposed a kind of forced saving for corporations as well as individuals by allocating back to them for this purpose part of their increased excess profits taxes.

The whole subject is deserving of utmost possible study. A reservoir of public works is an undoubted element in the necessary plans, but it is a stopgap rather than a final solution. There should be plans made by a commission representing government, labor, management, finance, and consumers to facilitate the transition from war-time to peace-time industry.

The Bookshelf

'Him Heap Good Man'

Hatchet and scalping knife have given way to synthetic curios for the tourist trade; eagle feathers and war paint mean, not a raid, but an exhibition of tribal dancing (admission 75 cents); young men raise horses on alfalfa hay instead of engaging in the ancient and (to the Indian) honorable occupation of stealing them from the enemy; but the Indian wars go on. To be sure they are wars of words; but terrific battles rage over the question of whether the Little Big Horn was war or massacre; over whether the Indian really never broke a treaty; over whether Indian agents were all honest or all dishonest, capable or incompetent. Flora Warren Seymour, herself a veteran of the Indian service, and author of many books on Western subjects, sheds much light on this last question in INDIAN AGENTS OF THE OLD FRONTIER (New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50).

* * *

The Colonial Indian agent was a sort of glorified traveling salesman, for the Indian's chief importance in those days was connected with the fur trade. From 1789 to 1850, Indian agents were ambassadors to sovereign foreign states, concerned with peace treaties, land cessions and expatriation of the conquered. From 1850 to the close of the Indian wars about 1890, the duties of the agents or superintendents became much more complicated, owing to swift and unpredictable changes in national policy, to the ever rising tide of white immigration, and to the desperate stand of the Indians in defense of their homes.

After sketching briefly the careers of earlier agents, such as Sir William Johnson, Schoolcraft, Carson, Taliaferro, and the Confederate States representatives, Albert Pike and Elias Rector, Mrs. Seymour takes up in separate chapters a dozen or more individuals who represent in excellent fashion the varied problems and their solutions.

* * *

Here are portraits of such men as the gentle Quaker, Laurie Tatum, who labored faithfully to make Christian farmers out of the red-headed young men of the Kiowas; of that other Quaker, John D. Miles, who tried to tame the Cheyennes, still gloating over Custer's defeat. Not all agents, even during the term of Grant's "peace policy," were men of peace. There was Thomas J. Jeffords, frontiersman of the old order, whose courage and honesty won the Apaches and kept them off the warpath out of love for him. On the other hand, James H. Wilbur, his heart aflame with missionary zeal, labored so mightily with the Yakimas that to this day his name is spoken among them with reverence. John P. Clum, a New York farm boy, was barely old enough to vote when he went into the camp of the dread Geronimo and arrested the old outlaw. Two of the most interesting friends of the Indian, whose portraits appear here, were not agents at all, but army officers. Pratt, the father of Carlisle Indian School, laid aside his saber for the textbook and made useful citizens out of wild Indians. Gen. Hugh H. Scott literally loved his red foes into following the white man's stony path.

An ancient Cheyenne, unashamed of the tears rolling down his scarred bronze cheeks, once said to the present writer, speaking of a beloved agent whose labors had ended, "Him heap good man." Indian agents were not exempt from human failings, but reading this cross section of their history, one is tempted to describe them all in the words of that old Indian.

K. C. K.

Looking at It Economically

Not Merely Conventional Signs

Collecting certainly has a way with it. Even if one hasn't the room to maintain any of the orthodox branches of the sport, nor a willingness to be cumbered with such impedimenta, still the habit will creep up on the unwary. Take my collection. Not my hoard of paper bags and string. I am a little ashamed of that. This one has assembled itself almost without effort and it requires no upkeep, yet I can take out one or another item at any time—in fact, they pop up of themselves quite unexpectedly—with the greatest possible enjoyment. Each item has the same rich aura of association that enhances those of a far more valuable collection.

* * *

To give you an idea—here is one of my oldest and most fascinating specimens. I found it on 53rd Street in New York, where the old Sixth-Avenue Elevated used to run west to join the Ninth Avenue. I was collecting from the window of a train, as frequently happened, when we flashed by this "beauty" in a split second. I was never able to find it again; nevertheless, it is in my possession, lifted right out of the upper window of a melancholy little wooden tenement where it was displayed in crooked letters on a dirty sign—"Taxidermist and Alchemist." *There's* matter for endless speculation. I yearned for another look at the place, but next time I traveled that way the sign was gone, and I could not even be sure of the exact tenement in the row of shabby possibilities.

* * *

Elevated glimpses are like that. I remember a typical teaser in Chicago, when, on whizzing past a street where a group of boys were playing on the pavement, an instantaneous impression was registered of a football in full flight, headed straight for a front window. By the time the football should have rolled on the parlor floor in a shower of glass, the train and I were well on toward the next street crossing. The beginning and the end are always lost from the Elevated.

It was in Chicago that I came on one of my favorite collection-pieces posted over a strip of newly sodded lawn between the walk and the curb. Addressed to the educated dogs of Chicago, it said: "Dogs Keep Off—Danger." And not far away I discovered another inscription that pleasingly belies the Chicago reputation. At a busy Clark-Street intersection there is a traffic sign cautioning: "Slow Pedestrians Crossing." One word is printed above another. Begin at the top and read down and think what you like.

When I came to Boston I found a notice to add to this department of my collection. Signs everywhere said: "No Trespassing. Police Take Notice." Yet it seemed impossible that the police were the most flagrant trespassers, even in the law-abiding city of Boston.

One of my largest and choicest specimens always comes up with many precious impressions and memories clinging to it. I saw it almost as soon as I had touched ground in England for the first time. Having arrived by plane from Paris, I was proceeding from Croydon to London by motor. As we crossed the railroad at one point, there, on the edge of the right of way, was the most enchantingly deliberate sign I had ever seen: "Do not attempt to cross the line when the train is approaching." Immediately I placed it at the side of an old memory of my childhood—a sign that said: "Stop, Look, Listen." It was a fitting introduction to a new tempo.

ANNE W. POTTER

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mid-West Answers

By Frank L. Perrin

A none too liberal estimate of sentiment in the Great Lakes region, especially in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, would answer conclusively and definitely the assertion that the isolationists are prevailing in their efforts to arouse discord and opposition to the national preparedness program. I believe any competent and unprejudiced observer will agree, upon inquiry and investigation, that ninety-five persons out of every one hundred are heartily in accord with the main objectives of effort to win the war against aggression by the methods now being pursued.

This conclusion will not be reached by the visitor immediately. The advocates of some form of appeasement are the most vocal and outspoken among the people there, as elsewhere. The remnant of the so-called Progressive Party cling hopefully to the persuasive blandishments of the La Follettes, Senator Wheeler, and Colonel Lindbergh. They still must be reckoned with, especially in Wisconsin. In Minnesota, Gov. Harold Stassen and his young lieutenant, Senator Ball, are gradually wearing down, by sound logic and courageous outspokenness, the persistent but largely discredited philosophy of the Farmer-Labor Party survivors and, paradoxically enough, their Scandinavian allies.

* * *

The inquiring visitor, quite logically, is first interrogated as to present-day sentiment in the East, along the Atlantic coast. He is asked if the people in Boston, for instance, being in a position most likely to be attacked first, are not more greatly alarmed than the people of interior sections. The answer, truthfully, is that they are not. When the reason is given the question, even to the inquirer, seems just a little unrelated to the matter under consideration. It is this:

What America is seeking to defend and preserve is not Faneuil Hall, the ground where Plymouth Rock rests, or Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, or even the dome of the Capitol in Washington. It is that for which the people of the Middle West, the Far West, the North and the South alike would give all they have to perpetuate and safeguard for themselves and their children and children's children. They have only to be reminded, that they may at once realize, that once the leprous hand of Hitlerism is laid upon the Western Continent anywhere, the civilization, the freedom of opportunity, the churches, the schools and colleges, and even free industry itself, are threatened and in grave peril.

During recent weeks there appears to have been a marked change wrought in the consciousness and conclusions of the people who not long ago thought of the war which has been imposed upon millions of their neighbors and kinsmen in the Old World as something remote, though tragic. Today they see it as a present and not merely a potential menace to their homes, their descendants, to themselves in the enjoyment of things earned, and to civilization itself. Thus convinced, they listen no longer to the specious arguments and prejudiced interpretations of those who seek to convince them that the American people, by employing present political methods, are no longer able to govern themselves.

* * *

The men and women of the Middle West have supplied the convincing proof that they are competent to direct and manage, through power properly and regularly delegated, their affairs of State, politically and economically. They have, by the employment of processes equally available nationally, demonstrated the ability of a free people, once aroused, to correct accumulating abuses in high places and restore popular government. They have, courageously and in due season, rid themselves of the incubus of fantastic experimentation prescribed by ambitious political agitators.

The practical and way-wise people recently visited have no chronic or indelible illusions regarding the state of affairs nationally. They have decided, apparently, as other millions of men and women elsewhere have decided, to enlist wholeheartedly in the undertaking to destroy the menace to Christian civilization. They willingly make whatever sacrifice is demanded, not seriously questioning the wisdom therefor, in the hope, inspired by faith, that right and justice will prevail.

That, today, is the spirit of America. It is easily understandable as one journeys over the broad prairies, along the lake shores, and up and down the great rivers. There lies an empire reared and patterned by freemen who will never yield themselves to the domination of dictator, king, or potentate. There, as along the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, abide faith and confidence in the power of civic righteousness.

The Wide Horizon

The Price of Your Freedom

By Henry A. Wallace

Vice-President of the United States

In the American Magazine

World affairs have now taken such a turn that all of us must begin to think about the basis of our democracy, the price of our freedom.

Even before the Nazi peril grew great, it was becoming obvious that our citizens, and our boys and girls, must be taught that every right carries with it a corresponding duty, every privilege a responsibility; that we must talk more and more about individual success in terms of service to the general welfare. . . . We see that the time has come when our Bill of Rights must be defended by a Bill of Duties.

While the danger from abroad may spur us to this, the need for such a Bill of Duties may be even greater after the peace comes. . . .

The Bill of Rights was the product of long thought and discussion by many men and many minds. So must be the Bill of Duties.

* * *

I venture to put forth a tentative Bill of Duties, followed by some comment:

1. The duty to think, every day, how I can best serve the general welfare; to put it ahead of the welfare of my party, of my group, of my region, and of myself.
2. The duty to make democracy efficient by working harder and more harmoniously every day to produce the products most needed.
3. The duty to provide government mechanism to enable our power of consumption to equal our power of production.
4. The duty to work for an economic democracy to match our political democracy, where the right to a job will be as definite as the right to a vote.
5. The duty to study and know our country . . . as an interdependent whole.
6. The duty of order, not imposed from above, but coming from the individual human heart.
7. The duty of observing the spirit as well as the letter of the Bill of Rights.

Article 1, with its emphasis on the public welfare, contains the essence of the Bill of Duties. . . . Workers must learn to look beyond their objective of shorter hours and higher pay to the problems of how best to produce more goods in a balanced way for all workers, and not merely for those who are organized. Farmers must look beyond parity prices to the problem of how best to balance agricultural production and income with city production, so as to bring about the greatest welfare of all in the long run. Businessmen must look beyond the problem of obtaining maximum profits on their invested capital to the job of bringing about a stable increased outflow of goods. . . .

Article 2, the duty to make democracy efficient has at this moment a special urgency and meaning: production. Production for defense; production to carry out our resolve to aid those resisting aggression. . . .

But efficient production is not enough. In peacetime, a central dilemma of modern democratic capitalism is to get the goods we make into the hands of the people who use those goods. Hence, the imperative duty, in Article 3, to use all our intelligence, ingenuity, and good will to enable our power of consumption to equal our power of production.

* * *

Article 4 is the duty to work for an economic democracy to match our political democracy . . . We cannot permit unbalances in the economic structure which make liberty meaningless for millions. Capitalism, with its emphasis on thrift, hard work, and new methods of production, has a great contribution to make to the future. But it must be humanized and geared to the public welfare, until we have economic as well as political democracy.

To aid in this we have the further duty, in Article 5, to study and know our varied people; to know all regions and their vast resources; to appreciate the mighty inheritance which comes from the toil of our forefathers; and to understand the interdependence which bids us all to work together. . . .

Article 6 is the duty of order. . . . The most perfect order in the world will be obtained when the citizens of democracy recognize, instinctively and fully in all of its implications, the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the dignity of the individual.

The Bill of Rights guarantees us our rights. But it also clearly implies a duty, Article 7, to observe the spirit as well as the letter of these freedoms. . . . Not only the freedom of speech and press, but their purity, accuracy, temperance, and fairness are vital.

The above, then, are seven tentative suggestions for a Bill of Duties. I do not ask you to agree with them. I do ask your devout thought as to what our duties should be.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1941*

Superstate

By Tracy Hollingsworth Lay

THERE ARE THREE quite obvious ways in which this war might end:

1. In a stalemate.
2. In a German defeat.
3. In a German victory.

Should a stalemate be reached, the belligerents would find themselves in the necessity of signing a so-called "negotiated peace," with the outcome indecisive and anomalous. All the combatant powers would be slow to acknowledge their inability to win. Unless Germany were forced by some means to withdraw from its fields of conquest, it would emerge victorious under such a peace, with the rest of the world left in a position of nervous insecurity. There would be no real peace, for all nations party to the compromise would harbor the secret intent of breaking it as soon as enough strength could be gathered to give promise of military success.

Nations are seeking security from this war. The United States is determined to achieve it. Following a "negotiated peace," our position would still be precarious both for ourselves and for the Western Hemisphere which we have undertaken to defend. Such a result would produce a fantastic race for arms, culminating in another war the nature of which cannot be foreseen. Neither Great Britain nor the United States shows any disposition to conclude this war on such terms, no matter what juggling of territory might be offered.

Under the second contingency, if Germany were defeated there would be no really great powers left in the world except Great Britain and the United States (Russia would have been badly battered, or defeated, and the threat of Japan would have toppled with that of Germany). But the strength of Britain and the United States would be at its maximum; their position would be preponderant. Should they combine forces, in these circumstances, they could dominate the world.

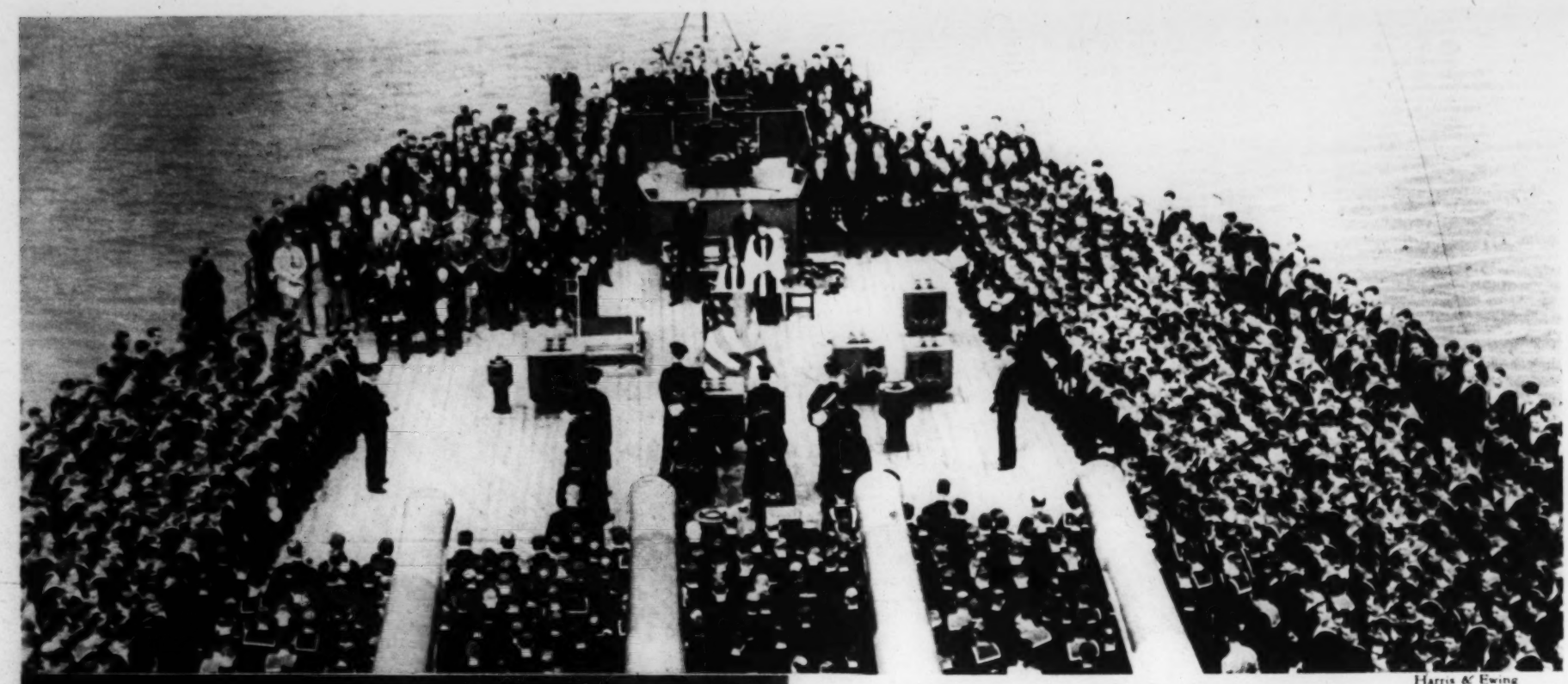
But there is the third possibility that Germany might win. It is not easy to see how Germany can win in the sense of forcing both Britain and the United States to capitulate before her, but should she do so, then *ipso facto* Germany would become the first world dictator. That, in fact, may be her aim.

If we eliminate the likelihood of a stalemate, then it becomes clear that, no matter who wins, one dominant force must emerge from this conflict. It will be Germany or it will be Britain and the United States. In either case, the one nation alone (Germany), or the two nations combined (Britain and the United States), will possess powers far greater than anything yet known.

The rest of the world can have little choice in the matter. It can look on and applaud, or hiss, as it approves or disapproves, but it cannot alter the fact. The old principle of the balance of power will have vanished as an unreality, except in so far as the United States and Britain would provide a natural check and balance to each other.

By the very fact of its existence, this new and dominant authority would find itself possessed of coercive powers over all other nations. It would hold the veto on arms and wars; it could enforce peace, or it could crush the rights of others, were it so disposed.

Nothing could be worse than the scourge of recurrent wars under which we have lived, unless it be the loss of liberty through domination by a tyrant state. Nothing greater could be gained than the setting up of some salutary form of supergovernment which could abolish



Harris & Ewing

Harris & Ewing

THAT HISTORIC MEETING AT SEA

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill Fixed Upon an Eight-Point Program for a World at Peace, and Sang Christian Hymns Together

wars of conquest and restore and safeguard the liberty of nations.

Assuming the apparent fact that a dominant power is arising, and that this will be either one nation (Germany), or two nations (Britain and the United States), we may ask ourselves what basic requirements would have to be met before this power could establish and maintain itself in a position of world control. Broadly speaking, there would be four fundamental prerequisites:

1. Control of all oceans and sea lanes. This would call for complete naval and air supremacy.

2. The command of adequate strategic bases around these oceans. Effective control of the seas could not be maintained without such bases. Their possession would necessarily presuppose a world-encircling empire.

3. Overpowering industrial capacity for the manufacture of arms and munitions. By this is meant large-scale production facilities, including an abundance of raw materials and of machine power, such as electricity, coal, and oil.

4. Restrictive control over strategic commodities which are essential to the manufacture of arms and munitions. Such control might be achieved by conquest over the sources of supply, but the most available means would be by purchase through the use of money.

If we accept the thesis that Germany is waging this war with the intent of establishing itself in a position of world dominance, it is easy to appraise the validity of such aspirations by testing them against the four basic requirements for such a power:

1. By what means could Germany establish control of all oceans and sea lanes? In the absence of sea power of its own, it would have to capture this power from Britain. This would mean the taking over of the British fleet. Such a likelihood is too remote for serious consideration.

2. How could Germany establish command of all strategic bases around these oceans? She has no colonies, nor has she a world-encircling empire. The bases and the empire would have to be captured.

3. How could she acquire overpowering industrial capacity? She does not now possess it, and even if the facilities of all Europe were added to her own, she still would fall far short of industrial supremacy.

4. How could she gain control of strategic commodities with which to control the manufacture of arms and munitions? These are widely scattered over the earth. She could not trade for them by barter unless she controlled the seas, nor could the process of barter compete effectually with gold, which she does not possess. It would be necessary for her to establish control of money, or to adopt the alternative course of acquisition by conquest.

It is obvious that before Germany could assume the role of a superstate, she would have to gain all her basic requirements by conquest. To do this, she would have to conquer or subdue all nations, including, of course, the United States. Even if she should succeed in defeating Russia and then occupying the British Isles, we would not thereby become so frightened as to surrender without a struggle. So in order to get at us, she would still have to strike across the Atlantic and subdue this country, or be prepared to fight on indefinitely.

It seems absurd, and therefore incredible, that Germany should have set out to conquer the world with land forces. In the absence of sea power, she can never hope to leave the Continent of Europe, except by dribbling over its edges into Asia or Africa. That is why it is not easy to see how Germany can win. She cannot, unless she captures sea power.

But a vastly different picture is presented when the four basic requirements for world power are applied to the United States and Britain:

1. Britain and the United States already hold virtual control of all oceans and sea lanes, and when our present naval and air programs are developed, these two nations combined will in fact hold command of the seas.

2. Adequate strategic bases around these oceans and seas are already commanded by these two powers. With the further development of aviation, their effectiveness will increase rather than diminish.

3. Overpowering industrial capacity is already achieved by Britain and the United States combined. Such facilities are there in sufficient proportions to swamp the whole of Europe.

4. The control of strategic commodities by the United States and Britain is altogether feasible. As a result of the first World War the United States virtually cornered the gold of the world. As a result of this war and its aftermath, she will practically monopolize it. Without venturing into the technical intricacies of credit and finance, here is a basis for the regulatory control of money. Through the use of the dollar and the pound sterling, working together, a means is provided for the regulation of production in strategic commodities, or for the orderly acquisition of such materials in quantities sufficient to produce regulatory results.

* * *

In contrast with Germany, it is shown that Britain and the United States already possess, or will possess, all the basic requirements of a superstate—contingent, of course, upon the defeat of Germany. But if Germany is not defeated, the brightest hope that has ever loomed on this world will vanish again into the fog and mists of strife.

It has never been possible for nations to agree to the setting up of such a power as would hold authority over any sovereign state. The difficulty has always been that there was no nation or institution that could be trusted with such power. None of us were ready to tamper with the *status quo* on such a risk. There were more than half a dozen nations in the world always ready to intrigue or connive toward the undoing of any institution which might hold a modicum of power over them.

The conflict of interest between nations has always seemed so vast and so ungoverned that a harmony of view could not be achieved. Nations can never agree in fundamental changes, except to the inevitable. Agreement among them is more in the nature of acquiescence in a state of fact which they are powerless to alter.

The slow, steady movement of events has now produced the inevitable. It has suddenly confronted the world with an unalterable state of fact. Strangely enough, this unwanted gift brandishes the sword of authority and wears the astounding guise of permanent peace.

Could Blockade Stop Japan?

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE RAPIDLY MOUNTING political tension in the Far East, accompanied by the very great curtailment of trade and shipping connections between Japan on one side and the United States and the British Empire on the other, lends the greatest topical significance to the question: Would a close blockade stop Japan's career of aggressive expansion? As a matter of fact, such a blockade, in a mild form, is already coming into effect, apart from South America, where Japan is still able to carry on normal commercial operations.

Japan's foreign trade since the beginning of the European war has been more and more restricted to the countries which have recently taken common economic action against the Island Empire after the occupation of Southern Indo-China, to the United States, the countries of the British Empire and the Netherlands Indies. Japan's trade contacts with Europe, which after the fall of France were restricted to the very limited interchange which was possible over the Trans-Siberian Railway, have ceased altogether since the beginning of the German-Soviet War.

Trade between Japan and the Soviet Union has never been large and has probably declined to the vanishing point as a result of Russia's need of its own resources for war purposes.

Japan's intercourse with South America could be cut off if the American and British navies decided to enforce a blockade, based on Hawaii and the more far-flung American outposts in the Pacific, such as the Philippines and Guam, on Singapore and Australia. It is doubtful whether Japanese communications with the countries of the Asiatic mainland where Japan has acquired military domination could be severed, although submarines proceeding from Manila and Hong Kong could raid the Japanese trade routes to South China and Indo-China.

So Japan would find itself thrown back on the resources of the "yen block" countries, of the Japanese Islands, Korea, Manchukuo, and those parts of China where Japan is firmly enough entrenched to exploit the local economic resources. The Japanese balance sheet of strategic raw materials would reveal very grave deficits, which would probably become catastrophic after a year or two, perhaps within even a shorter time, depending on the intensity of the military and naval operations in which the Japanese Government might become involved.

As regards the simple diet of rice, fish, and native vegetables on which the Japanese masses live, Japan is normally self-sufficient. The strain imposed by the prolonged war with China has undermined this self-sufficiency and definitely lowered the Japanese standard of living. Fishermen suffer for lack of good material for their nets, for lack of fuel to run motorboats. Rice cultivation, which requires a good deal of intensive hand labor, has been affected by the withdrawal from the farms of millions of the younger and stronger peasants.

Rice is now rationed on such a daily basis that the Japanese family gets enough for two meals, and is supposed to supplement this diminished rice allowance with bread and noodles. There have been shortages of eggs, milk, cheese, because of a campaign to force exports in order to procure foreign exchange with which to carry on the war.

There is no evidence, as yet, that food shortages and the quality of the staple fiber clothing which was introduced after the beginning of the war in order to dispense with imported cotton for home consumption have brought the traditionally disciplined and regimented Japanese people to the verge of revolt. A blockade would not directly affect Japan's food supply, except insofar as it prevented Japanese fishermen from ranging into the more remote regions of the Pacific. But it would enhance the industrial shortages and dislocations which might be expected to aggravate the food situation.

Wide World, Ewing Galloway, Underwood & Underwood

THE TOKYO RICE PIT

A Turbulent Moment in the Affairs of the Greatest Trading Market in Japan, Where Business Overshadows That of the Stock Exchange and Keeps Many a Ship Moving In and Out of Japan's Ports

The chief effect of an effective blockade would be to impose severe disabilities on Japan's industrial life which would, in turn, affect the scope of the Japanese war effort. Of the strategic raw materials, Japan possesses an abundant surplus of only one: silk. It possesses some coal and copper, but not enough for the requirements of a prolonged large-scale war.

There are substantial coal deposits in Manchukuo and there is low-grade iron, which can only be used for the manufacture of steel by a complicated chemical process, in South Manchuria and in Korea. There are also iron deposits in North China and on the Yangtze River near Hankow. Japan could, therefore, perhaps scrape along for a time, so far as iron and coal are concerned. But for manganese, nickel, and various alloys it would be obliged to depend on whatever stockpiles have already been accumulated, because there are no important sources of these metals within reach, except for some manganese in the Philippines.

There are some inconsiderable oil wells in the northern part of Japan's main island; but the output of these wells would scarcely cover 10 per cent of the country's requirements. The big Japanese firms, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, under strong Government prompting, have been carrying on experiments in extracting oil from coal; but the scanty available information does not indicate that this process has gone as far as is the case in Germany. Japan is the most advanced Oriental country industrially. But its chemical resources are far inferior to those of Germany.

A partial, but only a partial, solution of the oil problem might be furnished by the wells of the northern Russian half of the island of Sakhalin. Japan occupied this part of Sakhalin during the Russian civil war and withdrew its forces after the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1925. Coal and oil concessions were granted to Japanese firms at this time; but their functioning was frequently seriously interfered with during the numerous periods of political ill will between Tokyo and Moscow.

With its superior navy, Japan could probably occupy North Sakhalin without much opposition. But there is scarcely enough oil in Sakhalin to compensate for the cessation of shipments from the United States and from the Netherlands Indies. And the Russians might damage or destroy the wells.

Japan is notably deficient in cotton, rubber, tin, lead, and zinc. Here, as in the case of many other strategic materials, the length of time during which the war machine could carry on without breaking down would depend on the reserves which have been built up during the years when Japanese trade with America and the British Empire was restricted only by Japan's ability to pay. Navy Secretary Frank Knox has estimated Japanese oil reserves as good for 14 to 16 months.

Japan's economy has always been based, as regards foreign trade, on the purchase of foreign raw materials, the processing of these materials in Japan, and the sale of the finished products, textiles, shoes, bicycles, and a host of miscellaneous products, on foreign markets. This process was thrown out of gear by the war in China and would, of course, be completely disrupted by blockade.

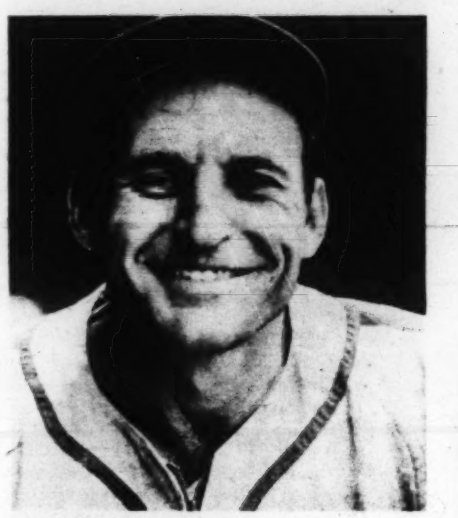
There can be no question that Japan would suffer much more by being denied

(Continued on page 15)

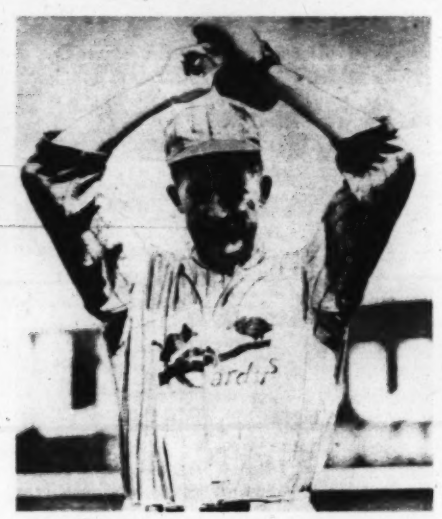
Wide World

Baseball's October Heroes

By Ed Rumill



JOHN L. (PEPPER) MARTIN



GROVER ALEXANDER

JIMMY WILSON

FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND spectators rose and cheered as the Tigers came in to bat in the last of the ninth. The score was Chicago 3, Detroit 3, in the sixth World Series game. The Bengals already had three victories and needed only this one to clinch the series.

"Come on, you Tigers!" shouted a fan near the press box.

"Get that big run, gang, we want to go home!" yelled another.

Clifton walked to the plate and promptly struck out. Fan enthusiasm subsided. One out. Mickey Cochrane up. A swish of Mickey's talented bat and he was on first base—a single through the infield. The fans on their feet again. Hope of a new rally. Gehringer up—the greatest keystone guardian of his time. A consistent hitter. But this time he grounded weakly to the first baseman and Cochrane moved to second. Two out.

Up stepped Goose Goslin, determined, confident. A quick swing and the ball leveled off to the outfield, with Cochrane scoring the big run. Fans poured out of the stands as Goslin tried to return to the Detroit dugout. Up on their shoulders he went, grinning and happy as team mates and strangers gripped his hands and slapped his back. A hero to every American Leaguer—a hero to be long remembered.

Just as the symphony must have its encores and the matinee its curtain calls, baseball must have its heroes. From the beginning of the pennant races in mid-April, until the regular season schedule runs out in late September, the big-league show is a succession of heroes. It might be a pitcher today, a batter tomorrow, and a fielder the next day. But in every game, at least one man looms above the field.

But every major league ball player would trade a hundred hero roles during the regular campaign for one in the World Series. The average fan forgets the many games Goose Goslin won with his timely bat, fielding sense, and accurate throwing down through the summers. But they well remember his thrilling blow in the World Series back in 1935.

It is the ambition of every big leaguer to play in the October classic. The extra cash involved, of course, is attractive. But the lure goes deeper than that.

When a ball player hits a home run with the bases loaded in June or July or August, only the people in the stands and those who listen to the radio or read the local newspaper know it. The man who broke up the game may be king for a day, in a mild sort of way.

But when he does it in the fall series, the crack of his bat is heard around the world. His name goes into the record books, there to be seen for all time. He is pointed out on the street as a very special hero. And no matter what he does in the succeeding year, he can always look back with pride to that memorable day in October when he connected in the clutch. They can never take that big moment away from him.

Before the opening game of the 1931 classic, Connie Mack held the usual pre-series meeting with his Philadelphia Athletics. For several hours they discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the St. Louis Cardinals, their opponents. Connie instructed his pitchers how to pitch to Bottomley, Frisch, Hafey, Watkins, Wilson, and the other experienced regulars. But somehow, a young outfielder by the name of John Leonard Martin was forgotten. After all, at no time during the season had he been far over .300.

But it was not long before Mr. Mack and his boys realized the blunder they had made. Nearly every time you looked up from the press box "Pepper" Martin was running around the bases. Not even the great Cochrane could stop him. He hit all Philadelphia pitchers like cousins. At the end of the series his .500 batting average had sparked the Cardinals to victory in seven games and the name "Pepper" Martin had become a tradition in baseball.

For more than 20 years Grover Cleveland Alexander was a truly remarkable pitcher. Winner of 373 games with the Phillies, Cubs, and Cardinals, he has a niche in the diamond sport's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

But mention Alexander's name to a baseball man, and sooner or later he will say:

"I'll never forget 'Old Alex' in the World Series of 1926. It was the ninth inning of the deciding game at Yankee Stadium, with the Cardinals holding desperately to a slender 3-2 lead. Up to the plate walked Tony Lazzeri, always a dangerous batter and particularly so in a money series. The winning Yankee runs were on the bases. It looked dark for St. Louis.

"But out of the bull pen shuffled Alex, who the day before had pitched a complete game. And while an astonished crowd of New Yorkers looked on, he coolly fanned Lazzeri to end the series."

Yes, Grover Alexander was a great pitcher for 20 years, but baseball remembers him best for those few minutes of clutch hurling he delivered one fall afternoon.

Babe Ruth broke so many slugging records during his brilliant career in a Yankee uniform, it would take a story of novel length to recount them. Perhaps first in his book were the 60 home runs in 1927. But often his pals recall that chilly afternoon in October, 1932, when he pointed to the distant center field bleachers at Wrigley Field and proceeded to drive a ball to the exact spot.

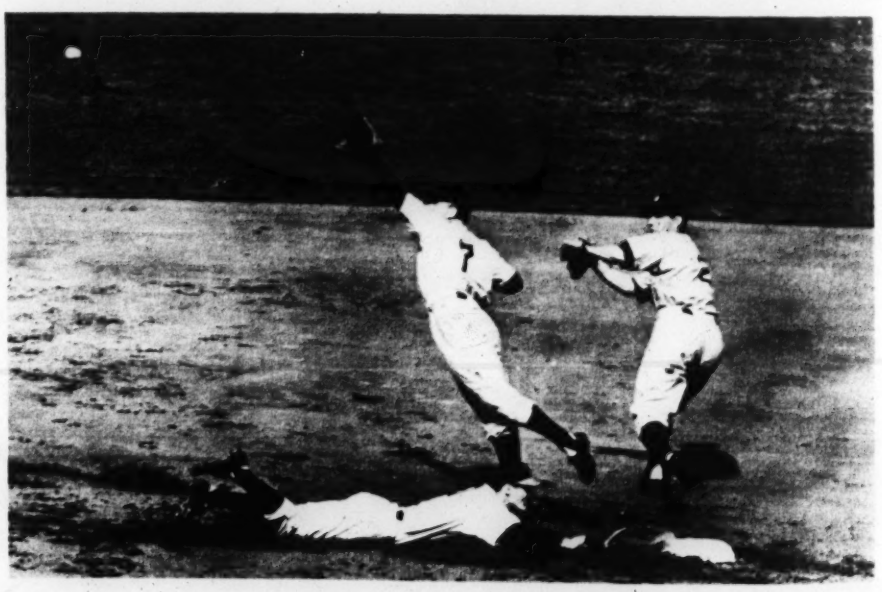
The Babe, too, was an outstanding left-handed pitcher before the big leagues brought on the lively ball era and the big fellow turned to the outfield and a career of home-run hitting. And rarely does a discussion of his colorful feats conclude without mention of his 29 consecutive scoreless innings for the Red Sox back in the classics of '16 and '18—a record no other pitcher has been able to touch.

Every fan knows about Christy Mathewson, "Big Six" of the New York Giants under John J. McGraw. "Matty" was called one of the greatest right-handed hurlers of all time. The record book is well stocked with accounts of his exploits. But fans remember him best for the three straight shutouts he hurled over the powerful Athletics in the fall of 1905.

Jimmy Wilson will never be recognized as one of the top-ranking catchers of the national pastime. And yet, his name was heard from one corner of the nation to the other last October for the courageous stretch of emergency backstopping he did for the Cincinnati Reds and helped bring the world championship back to the National League. Also, he stole the only base of the series.

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez is enjoying his twelfth season with the Yankees. Four times he has crashed the elusive 20-victory circle. One year he had 26 triumphs and only five defeats. Yet the slender left-hander from California will be longer remembered for his six wins without a single loss in World Series play.

An erratic outfielder named Alvin "Jake" Powell toured the American League for several years, though never brilliantly. Much of the time he wasn't even a regular and was forced to watch more accomplished performers from the shadow of the dugout. But World Series crowds speak of Powell in terms of his .455 batting average in the 1936 classic between the Yankees and Giants. The National League champions, with sound pitching from Hubbell, Schumacher, and Fitzsimmons, stopped Gehrig, Dickey, and Lazzeri from hitting .300. But they couldn't stop Powell.



WORLD SERIES COLOR AND ACTION
Joost of Cincinnati Safe at Second on an Attempted Pickoff in the Second Game of the 1940 Series. Neither Bartell (7) Nor Gehringer (2) of Detroit Could Reach Catcher Tebbett's Wild Throw. The Ball Went Into Center Field and Joost Raced to Third

Who will play the hero role in the next World Series? Remember, past form and reputations scatter on the October breezes when the boys go to bat in the big-money classic. This time it may be a rookie on the Dodgers, who are right up in the pennant fight after 21 years of waiting.

So while you're concentrating on the big-name boys of the next classic and waiting for them to produce in the clutch, don't completely ignore those fellows with the less attractive averages. Very likely some colorless individual with a mediocre .246 batting figure and less than 100 regular season engagements behind him will rise to unparalleled heights and steal the show. They'll do it almost every time.

Britain Looks After Its Guests

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

ONE OF THE constructive developments that have sprung out of the war is the work of organizations started in Britain for the care of refugees. These organizations look after Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians, Czechs, and, of course, British people who have been bombed out of their homes. These organizations provide clothing and entertainment. They all work together.

I first heard of the organization known as the Refugees of England through Dorothy Dickson, an American actress now in London. I once went three times to see a revue in which, isolated by the spotlight on a darkened stage, while the violins wailed in the orchestra, she sang wistfully of the ephemeral pleasures of youth and yesteryear. Reviewers, in discussing her work, write of sylphs and moonlight and other such romantic frivolities. So I was surprised when she told me casually that she had just returned from the severely practical enterprise of taking 50 oil stoves down into Stepney.

Stepney is in the East End of London. It is full of poor houses and tenements crowded one on top of another. It is thickly sown with men, women, and children. And it is a favorite "military" objective of the Luftwaffe. The night before, its gas supplies had been bombed out of action. Miss Dickson—who, that afternoon, was appearing in a revue at Wyndham's Theater—had helped to alleviate the distress, on behalf of the Refugees of England.

This society was formed in July, 1940, after the fall of France, to help the hundreds of refugees who poured across the Channel into England in their efforts to escape from the advancing armies of the Third Reich. These people were dispirited, homeless. They were frightened. They had no resources, and no friends. The Refugees of England determined to look after them.

* * *

It was largely financed by the devoted efforts of Americans in America. The American Refugees of England, Incorporated, contributes three quarters of its income. In a few months' time the society received and distributed clothing for approximately 1,200 men, 4,000 women, and 4,350 children. The bulk of these supplies was sent over from the United States. At the same time, Refugees of England draws support from all parts of the free world. It has friends in Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

I asked Miss Dickson what was the main thing that the Refugees of England had done. She told me of 170 French boys who came over to England when the French resistance collapsed. They intended to join General de Gaulle's Free French Forces. They were fired with enthusiasm, and had their parents' approval, but were under military age, and somehow or other got scattered among the various reception centers in London under unsatisfactory conditions.

It was in these circumstances that the officers of the Refugees discovered them. After the dangers and ordeals of their dangerous escape from France, such an anti-climax might have had disastrous results. But, with the help of the Boy Scouts Association, a camp was found for them in North Wales, and here they stayed until September, 1940. Many of them were then old enough to join the Navy, and the remaining 70 were moved to a hostel in Surrey, where they were able to continue their studies. In conjunction with the International Commission for War Refugees in Great Britain, accommodation has now been found for them at Malvern College. For these purposes the Refugees of England have paid to the Commission the sum of £1,550.

They have also given £117 for goods sent to Frenchmen waiting at the White City to be repatriated; £544 for stoves, beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets, chairs and household equipment for bombed-out Londoners; £500 for the removal from London and the housing in Cornwall of Breton fishermen and their families; £300 toward the expenses of foreign refugees studying at Birmingham University; £150 for sandal shoes and games for French refugees at the White City and the Crystal Palace; £40 for boots, a cobbler's outfit, games, and so on, for French sailors in a camp at Trentham Park; £50 for pocket money for the French boys; £40 a month for General de Gaulle's Research Bureau, which has been trying to disentangle the threads of French family life; £125 for the Hampshire County Fund for Comforts; £10 for shirts for a London rest center; £40 for scientific textbooks for French students; £300 toward tackle and equipment for French fishermen at Penzance, Cornwall; £100 for the greater comfort of Polish troops and refugees in East Scotland; and £645 for refugees from the Channel Islands.

I went to a morning party at the Savoy Hotel, given by the Refugees of England. The original drawings which the famous Punch artist, Fougasse, made for his series of "Careless Talk" posters were to be handed over to the Refugees, but unfortunately these had been destroyed by enemy action. Representatives of the Refugees, including Miss Dickson, were there in full force, as were members of other organizations similarly inspired by the wish to alleviate the miseries of those on whom the burden of war falls heaviest.

Before many minutes had passed, I was sitting in a window of the Savoy, looking down on the tugs and barges making their way up and down the sun-flecked waters of the Thames, chatting to John Holgate, the actor. He intended in his youth to enter the ministry of the Church of England, but found his way into a bank instead. He found his way out again, and went to Paris, where he ran a company of English players, and taught English at the Sorbonne. One afternoon in October, 1940, he and Miss Alice Gachet were having tea together while German airplanes were overhead. They suddenly had the idea of forming a group of players to entertain French refugees in Britain. This was how the Federate Players came into being.

Halls were sometimes hard to obtain. Transport was not easy. Nevertheless, by the beginning of December a tour of eight performances had been arranged, and the company set out with a program which included two one-act plays, songs, choruses, and comedy numbers. The company consisted of nine members and represented five nationalities, and it began to play to Belgian, French, Czechoslovak, and Polish audiences. There was a pleasantly informal atmosphere about it all, for the company traveled in a van.

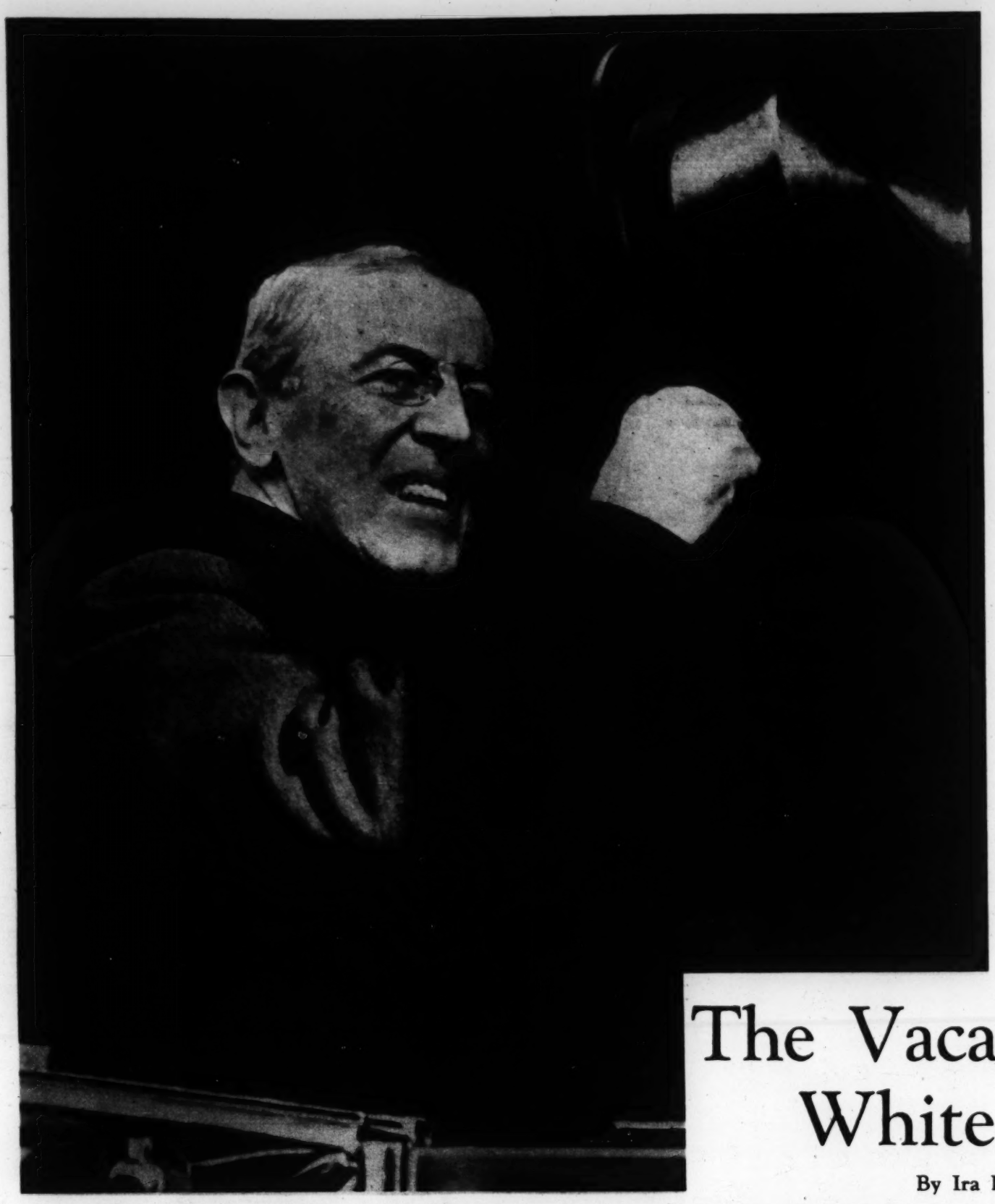
Encouraged by the success of the Federate Players, Mr. Holgate told me he was organizing a scheme for dramatic entertainments in the Tube shelters of London. Already he had got three or four such entertainments under way each week, and had formed certain definite impressions. Everybody under 25, he said, knew how to croon. But sentimental Victorian ballads were also popular.

I turned round, and found myself sitting next to Colin Mann, of the British Council. He invited me to a photographic exhibition at the Polish Hearth, a center recently established in London to form a social and cultural center for the Polish colony. It holds concerts, discussions, and lectures. The Czechs have a similar center, and it is thought that something of the same sort may soon be set up for the Dutch and Belgians.

The exhibition was of scenes in the various districts of Poland, showing the mountains, churches, valleys, rivers, and peoples of that stricken country before the German attack. There were also many finely fashioned dolls, dressed in the characteristic and picturesque costumes of the different Polish areas. These dolls had all been made by the Poles in London, and the entire exhibition was designed for shipment to the United States. It is to open in New York, and then is to travel up and down the North American continent, where it will be seen by the millions of Poles who have emigrated to the United States. It is accompanied by a short film made by the Polish Ministry of Information in London, designed to give a fair impression of the life of Poland before the invasion.

KEEPING BRITAIN'S REFUGEES SMILING Fox, Polish Ministry of Information

"Cyclino," a Swansea Juggler, Amuses Some Basque Children in Wales; Some Basque Girls Practicing One of Their Folk Dances; a Hut in South Poland (Top), With Peasants in Native Dress



The Vacancy in the White House

By Ira E. Bennett

As Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post for many years, Mr. Bennett has been the repository of innumerable confidences affecting public characters and having a bearing upon national political history. The distinguished former editor of the Post writes of some incidents which can now be revealed without impropriety.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER President Wilson returned from his Western trip on Sept. 28, 1919, the rumor spread through Washington that he had become physically incapacitated and was incapable of discharging his official duties. No information was forthcoming from the White House. Members of the Cabinet were as much in the dark as the man in the street.

In his book, "Eight Years With Wilson's Cabinet," former Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston describes the situation: "There was no direct or authoritative word of any sort even to members of the Cabinet from the White House or from the physician. . . . The Vice-President was evidently much disturbed and expressed regret that he was being kept in the dark about the President's condition. He asked me if I could give him the real facts, which I was unable to do. . . . The Vice-President expressed the view that he ought immediately to be informed; that it would be a tragedy for him to assume the duties of President, at best; and that it would be equally a tragedy for the people. . . . He showed resentment that the doctors were keeping the situation a mystery so far as he, especially, was concerned."

Mr. Houston adds that a special Cabinet meeting was called by the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, on Oct. 6, 1919, and that "When we met, Lansing said that it was necessary to decide whether or not we should continue to carry on the Government—that there was nothing to guide us as to who would decide the question of the ability of the President to discharge the duties of his office. . . . We talked informally about the legal situation. There were no pressing matters requiring the President's decision and signature, and therefore there was no need for haste. Garfield was incapacitated from July 2 to Sept. 19, and no action was taken."

The executive branch of the Government drifted along, and no one outside of the White House knew whether the President was acting or incapacitated. The Senate was considering the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. The President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, told several Cabinet members that the President was sending a letter on that subject to be read at the Jackson Day dinner on Jan. 8, 1920, and a draft of the proposed letter was submitted in advance to Mr. Houston, Attorney General Palmer, and Undersecretary of State Polk.

Mr. Houston, in his memoirs, reveals that the letter purporting to come from President Wilson was revised. He says: "He (Mr. Tumulty) read the letter at the conference. It was unsatisfactory. . . . I did not say so, but I doubted if the President had had anything to do with the preparation of this letter. . . . It contained erroneous statements. . . . The conference asked me to revise the address. In the circumstances, I agreed to do what I could to alter the letter. . . . I revised the letter. . . . I sent the revised letter to Tumulty. . . . On the afternoon of the 8th I called him up and asked him if there was any news. He replied that everything was fine and that the letter as revised would be substantially accepted. At the banquet the letter was read."

Incidents such as this leaked out to the newspapers. The papers refrained from publishing them and made no comment as to the possibility that some one other than Mr. Wilson was discharging his duties.

As the weeks went on, the situation caused great uneasiness throughout the Government. Congress, the departments and the courts searched for something that would serve as a precedent for taking official action to ascertain the facts. They could find nothing. The newspapers knew what was going on, but were silent.

Two justices of the United States Supreme Court, with whom I was on confidential terms, brought up this subject with me. They said they had canvassed the problem with their colleagues. One of them said: "Do you realize that there is a vacancy in the White House? Someone other than the President is acting as President. It is an extremely critical situation. The validity of everything emanating from the White House may be challenged at any moment. We do not know whether acts of Congress are valid laws or not. We fear that a chaotic situation will develop that will cause public disorder. But there is nothing that the Supreme Court can do of its own motion."

They explained that the Constitution and the laws made no provision whatever for ascertaining the question of a President's inability. When I asked if Vice-President Marshall had been consulted, they told me that he had been sounded out, indirectly, and had refused to take the initiative. Then one of them said:

"The initiative must come from the public. If the people become aware of the danger they will demand that something be done, even if there is no precedent. We think you should raise this question in the Washington Post. Other newspapers will then be compelled to take it up. You know that it is on everybody's tongue in Washington. Once the question is raised by the public, Congress will be forced to find a way to settle it."

This suggestion surprised me and left me without an immediate reply. But as we discussed the matter it seemed clear that it would be impolitic for the Post to raise the question. First, we shared the deep public sympathy and admiration for the President in his gallant struggle, and shrank from doing anything that would add to his burden. Second, there was doubt as to his condition, and if it should be found that he was performing his duties the Post would be charged with malice in raising the question, especially since we were vigorously opposing him in the controversy over the League of Nations. Third, it was questionable whether public excitement should be aroused before a method for ascertaining the facts had been discovered or devised.

I reverted to Vice-President Marshall. It seemed to me that this was an emergency which required him to act, if he had a reasonable doubt of the President's ability to perform his duties. They agreed, but said they did not wish to mention the matter to him. I surmised that they foresaw that the question might come before the court, and that they had decided that it would be improper to take any initiative whatever.

I told them that I would have no hesitation in broaching the subject to the Vice-President. Since 1911, Mr. Marshall and I had been warm friends. Besides, I was free as a newspaperman to ask embarrassing questions—"not for publication."

The justices thought "it would be all right" for me to interview Mr. Marshall, but they repeated that he was averse to taking any action.

Immediately afterward I sought out Mr. Marshall in the Vice-President's room in

(Continued on page 15)

PARIS, 1919 Brown Brothers

Fur Coats For $49.50 And Up

By Corrine Cummings

Wide World

ONE OF THE paradoxes of the depression was that while tradesmen dunned many of their customers for their money, and industry generally went through the ministrations of Section 77-B, sales of fur coats in the United States doubled. Before 1929 the average yearly volume was half a million coats. Today, it is above a million, and—aided by defense pay rolls—still rising.

It's been done with rabbits, and a versatile little animal less familiar to magicians, muskrats.

The great Australian bunny, the great American muskrat, plus the alchemy of the laboratory, have duplicated for fur coats the merchandising experience of Henry Ford in finding something everybody wants and giving it to them at a price they can somehow get together.

Today, you can buy a satisfactorily wearing, reasonably good-looking fur coat all the way from $49.50 for rabbit up to $200 for muskrat, which to Winnie the stenographer means from $4 to $20 down and from $4 to $20 a month. You will be offered these furs under a bewildering variety of names, all hinting of sophistry, from Baltic lion to Hudson seal, mink and sable. Some will wear, some will not.

And the difficult part about it is that even an expert would not undertake to walk into a store and tell at a glance the poor ones from the good ones. He would wish to look at the leather behind the lining, and to know who did the processing before passing judgment. The expert can, however, tell you the general characteristics of rabbits, muskrats, Alaska seal (the real thing), Persian lamb, beaver, raccoon, and all the hundred-odd other favored furs of ascending price. He can tell you what to look for.

The leather of rabbits, whether dubbed sealine, lapin or coney, for instance, is not very strong; it tears and tends to give way at the seams. Good Australian bucks are the best, and—still unaffected by the war—the most common.

In well-made coats, using rabbit, muskrat, or some other light-weight leather, it is a common practice to sew heavy cloth on the back of the leather and over the seams. This process is called "staying." Rabbit, treated to resemble seal, beaver, or nutria, has its guard hairs removed and is sheared rather thin. Guard hairs—the long, silky bristles—serve as a raincoat on the live animal, so while the treated skin retains properties of warmth, it is deficient in moisture resistance. This is a consideration in damp climates.

* * *

Rabbit fur must be ranked as rather poor in staying power, but a coat that has been well made, the leather backed with cloth and the seams reinforced, and the coat kept from downpours and soaking snows, should last a couple of seasons; more with extra care.

Muskrat is a stronger leather, and since it is naturally an aquatic animal it can withstand a blizzard. Particularly is this true of the muskrat in natural form, or dyed to resemble mink or sable, which is to say, with guard hair only slightly thinned. Even muskrat sheared and dyed to resemble seal is strong and weatherproof. For 25 years, seven out of every ten "seal" coats sold in the United States have been muskrat, it is said; and complaints have been few. A well-made muskrat coat, properly dyed, given reasonable care, even in the most rigorous climate, should last three or four seasons.

Your expert can also explain "leathering," which is the piecing in of leather strips to lessen the density of certain furs and prevent matting, and improves some skins. He can tell you that the words "let out," so often seen in the fur ads, mean that the pelt has been sliced up into narrow strips and sewn together to make the long, dark, vertical stripes.

He can warn you against "pointing" which is the gluing in, one at a time, of long guard hairs into the short-haired pelt to give it the appearance of luxurious furs. This is a practice no better than the glue used, which is not saying much. Look out for it in cheap raccoons that look long, dark, and slinky, and also in foxes.

Your expert will also tell you that dyeing is necessary. Unless you want to pay $30,000 for a sable or $8,000 for a mink, on which the skins have been so carefully matched that coloring has been unnecessary, you are pretty sure to find that the fur has been treated in some fashion. Most dyes today are good, some better than others, but even the best are likely to fade more or less in a couple of years.

In a general way, your expert will advise you to look close at edges of cuffs, at the collar and other spots of greatest wear to make sure there is a density of good fur. If the coat uses long hair fur, there should be a profusion of good, strong guard hairs at these points.

If you are given an opportunity to look behind the lining at the leather, your only guide will be your own judgment of workmanship. A good coat shows a uniformity in its sewing. It may be composed of hundreds of small pieces of leather. If they are uniform and show expert workmanship, that is a good sign. If there are a great many patched-up holes with irregular sewing, it usually means that cheaper, imperfect furs have been used.

Obviously, with so many things to think about, and with the cost usually representing a substantial stretch of the budget, the buying of a fur coat becomes an adventure for nearly every woman. Especially must she beware just now when the war gives impetus to fakers selling "smuggled" pelts, and when a "practically new fur coat, worn only a few times by party needing cash to leave town," is being offered in want ad columns.

The only answer possible to most women is to thoroughly know the place from which they buy. Fully 75 per cent of the $350,000,000 worth of fur coats sold annually in America go over the counters of department and specialty stores in which furs rank fifth or sixth in profit importance. Most of the rest are sold by stores dealing exclusively in furs.

Wherever you buy, a good profit is retained by the retailer. He must tie up a big proportion of his capital in a stock to give you variety, especially just before the big fur selling seasons in late summer, just before Christmas, and the January-February clean-ups. He must advertise to get you into his store. He must be prepared to make good on your complaints.

Next to style, this factor of complaints probably influences women's choice of retailer more than any single consideration, for prices on comparable garments are usually close. Probably this accounts in a substantial degree for the volume that goes through department stores. For women are accustomed to having their favorite stores concede that the customer is always right.

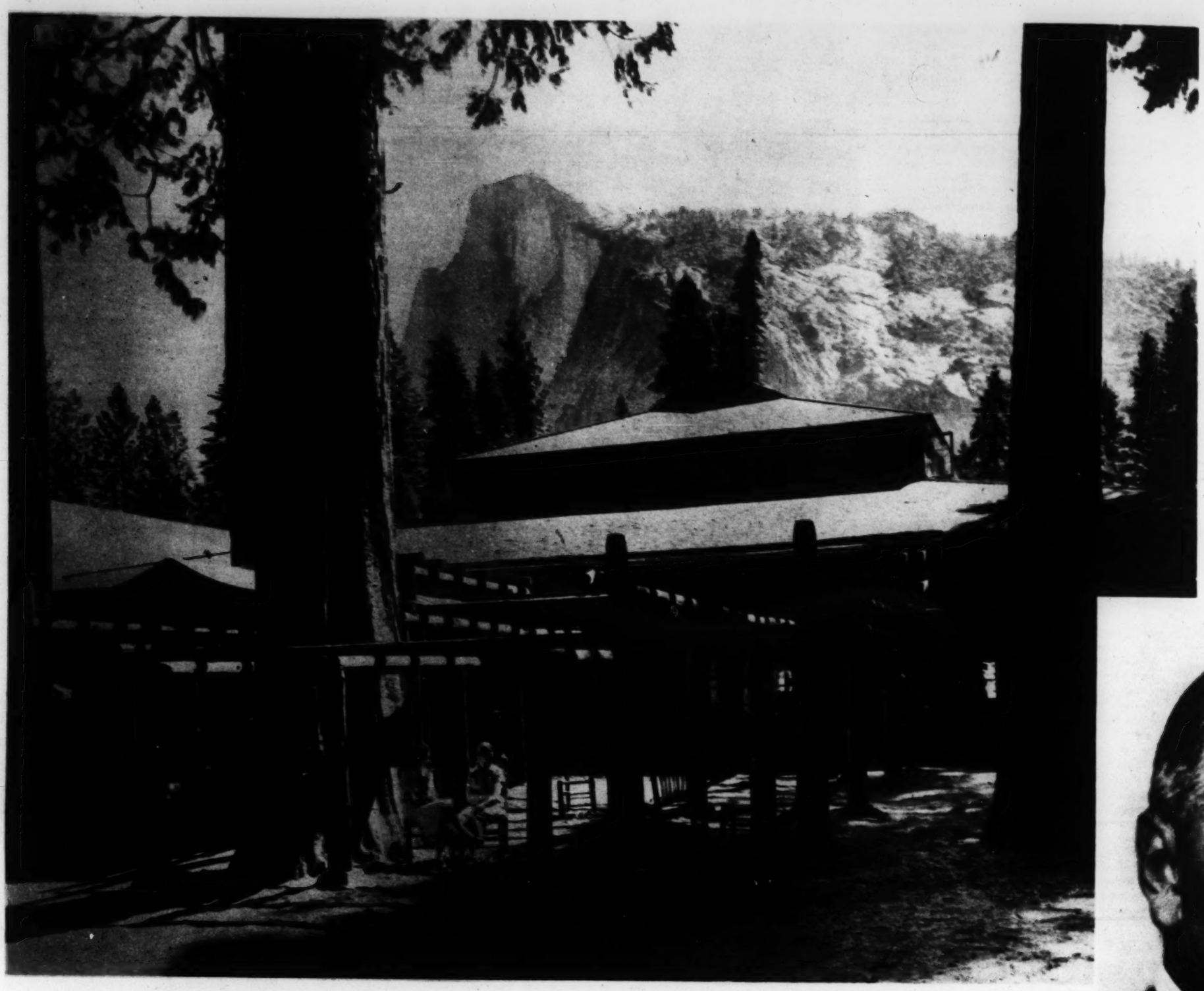
Keen shoppers, however, should not pass up their local furriers while looking. Of course, there are degrees of furriers from the neighborhood tailor who patches in skins and puts in new linings as a sideline to the flamboyantly Hollywood front emporium that high pressures its volume with cut prices.

The wildest days of fur merchandising are, happily, past. Not so many years ago there were more than 200 trade names for various furs in common use, all of them misleading. "Hudson Seal," for example, was used as the name for seal-dyed muskrat and "Northern Seal" was a common appellation for rabbit. Stores complying with the code of the Better Business Bureaus today advertise the true name of the fur as the last word of the description. Thus "Hudson seal" becomes "Hudson Seal-dyed Muskrat." It is still permissible to refer to rabbit as "coney" (seal-dyed coney), the coney being simply a type of European rabbit, chiefly found in Spain and now nearly extinct.

When furs are dyed, blended, tipped, or pointed to simulate another fur, legitimate stores insert that information just before the true name of the fur, thus: "black-dyed fox," or "pointed fox." When the name of some country or geographical location is used to indicate the color of a dye, it is stated thus: "Sitka-dyed fox." When such a name is used to describe a fur, it should mean the actual country of origin, like "American opossum."

A coat will wear out quickest where there is most friction and strain. A loose-fitting coat will normally have least strain when its wearer is seated or driving a car; therefore, be sure your coat is comfortably large. Don't worry about small rips and tears. This will happen to the best of coats, but have them repaired quickly by a good workman before they enlarge into something serious.

Heat deteriorates fur; strong sunlight fades dyes. If your fur gets wet, hang it in cool, circulating air, comb it in the direction with the flow of the hair. If water has soaked the leather, send it to a furrier for special treatment. Shake your fur, but not too vigorously, to keep it fluffed and clean. Have it cleaned and stored each spring by a reliable firm.



Making Legal Reform Stick

By Nate White

THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLES AT YOSEMITE FOR ITS 1941 CONVENTION Bullock's

Scene at Camp Curry, Yosemite National Park, With Half Dome in the Background; Members of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California in Session. Left to Right, Standing: Richard K. Gandy, Vice-President, of Santa Monica; A. T. Shine of Oakland; Stanley Mussell of San Bernardino; W. Eugene Cravem, Counsel, of San Francisco. Seated at Left of Long Table, Left to Right: Frank B. Belcher, Los Angeles; Philip H. Angell, Treasurer, San Francisco; Dave F. Smith, Los Angeles; W. P. Rich, Marysville; Grove J. Fink, Vice-President, San Francisco; Kenneth G. McGilvray, Sacramento. Seated at Rear Table, Left to Right: Alan B. Aldwell, Secretary, San Francisco; Loyd Wright, President, Los Angeles; Lowell Matthay, Assistant Secretary, Los Angeles. At Right of Long Table, Seated, Left to Right: Harrison Ryon, Vice-President, Santa Barbara; T. H. DeLap, Richmond; C. Ray Robinson, Merced; John A. Hewicker, San Diego. Norman S. Sterry of Los Angeles Was Absent When the Picture Was Taken

CALIFORNIA LAWYERS are commemorating the fourteenth year of a rebirth of professional ethics and ideals which has set a national example. Meeting in Yosemite National Park this month, members of the State Bar mark an anniversary of an experiment, known as the "integrated bar," which in its first 14 years in California has proved that men can govern themselves wisely and uprightly in a democracy, contributing substantially to the general uplift of society.

In the integrated bar each lawyer in California is pledged to the practice of integrity. This means self-government, self-discipline. No practicing lawyer can be outside the system. Each is committed to 17 rules of general professional conduct in addition to the requirements specified by statute. Each is subject to the penalties disobedience incurs.

Immediate result of the integrated bar is that the lawyers have dignified their profession in the eyes of the public. Although the bar has attracted some of the world's most trustworthy and best thinkers, it has in late years in the United States been subject to the charge that commercialism has undermined some of its ethical standing. In California, commercialism in the legal profession is an offense for which an attorney may be suspended or disbarred.

Considering there are between 13,000 and 14,000 lawyers in California, the State Bar's discipline cases are exceptionally few. Under the integrated bar,

LOYD WRIGHT
President of the State Bar of California

most California attorneys seem to take a pride in observing the rules of professional conduct.

The role of super-inquisitor is not, however, the primary purpose of the State Bar. The work of gradually raising the quality of the men and women who enter the profession in California by improved bar examinations and by requiring better preparation in law schools is one of the most significant objectives of the organization.

Although only 50.3 per cent or 417 of the 828 applicants who took the October, 1940, California bar examination passed, this should not be taken as evidence that the Bar is intent on thinning its ranks. It is primarily concerned in seeing that California lawyers are of the highest type. It regards the bar examination not as a barrier which must be hurdled but as a balanced part of a student's legal training, which he is quite able to pass if he knows his subject.

An interesting sidelight of the 1940 examination is that only four applicants out of 34 from correspondence law schools passed, that of 14 who studied law in an office only 1 passed, and that of 25 who studied privately only 5 passed. Of the so-called regular law schools, out of 30 whose students applied for the test only 14 qualified for having 40 per cent success among its applicants.

By requiring better training from the law schools, the State Bar is raising professional levels not only in California but throughout the nation. In January, 1942, California's requirement for accrediting a law school will be 45 per cent success among its students who take the bar examination. Each year this requirement will be raised 5 per cent until an ultimate success of 60 per cent must be achieved by a law school's product to hold its credit standing. Judging them by the 60 per cent standard, only eight law schools who had applicants in the California examination would have qualified in 1940.

Under its chairman, Harold H. Krowech of Los Angeles, the State Bar's Committee on Juvenile Crime Prevention, has carried the campaign to the boys and girls of California's high schools. By dramatizing the fact that crime does not pay, by counseling boys and girls on how to avoid criminal situations, and by attempting to get at some of the economic roots of crime, this committee has won the praise of judges, police experts, and such men as J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

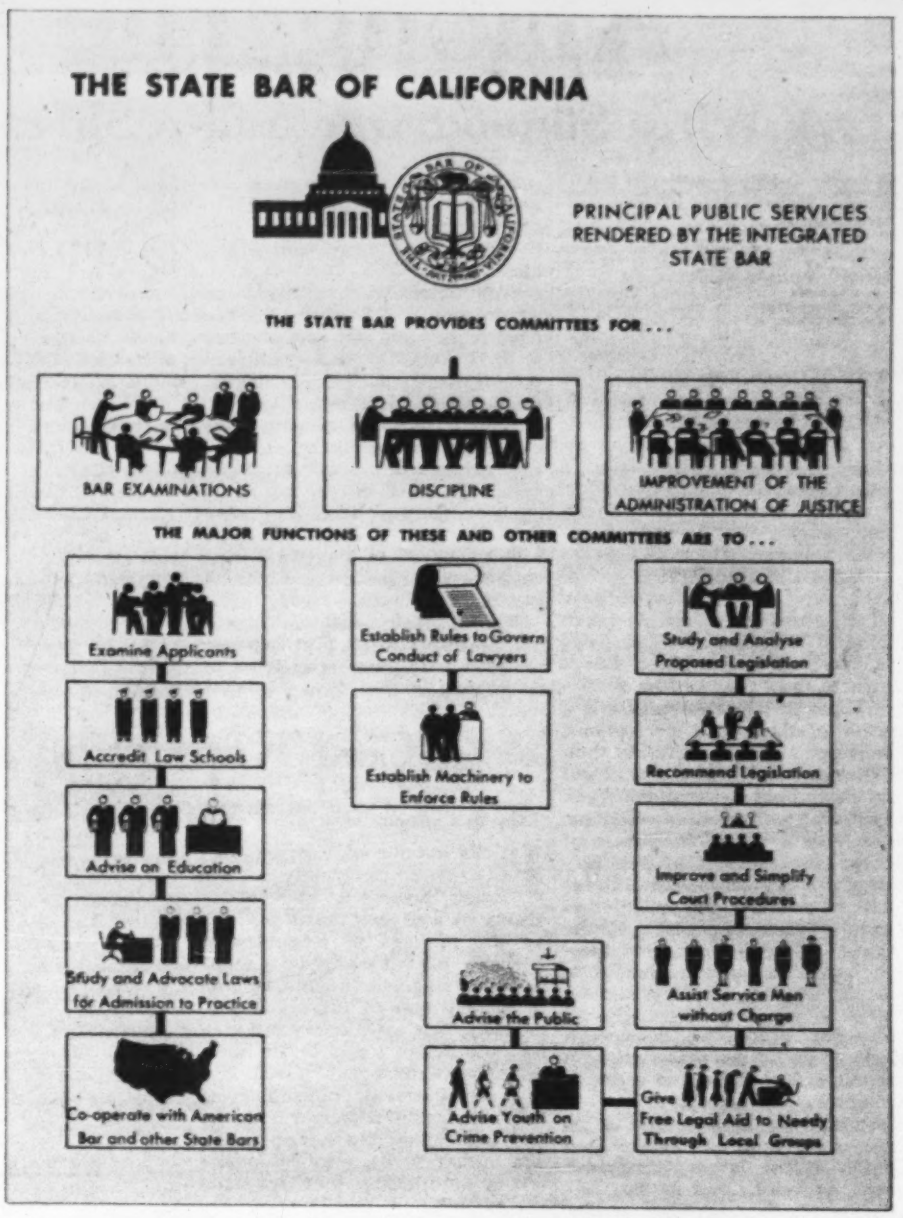
Committed to the belief that punishment does not halt but fosters crime, Mr. Krowech's Committee has prepared a Crime Prevention Digest which is a probable forerunner of an exhaustive work on preventative justice. The Committee has inspired the organization of subcommittees in many California cities and counties, and thousands of young people the past year have been acquainted with the simple generalities of law and the important fact that it is impossible to commit crime and escape without tragic misgivings.

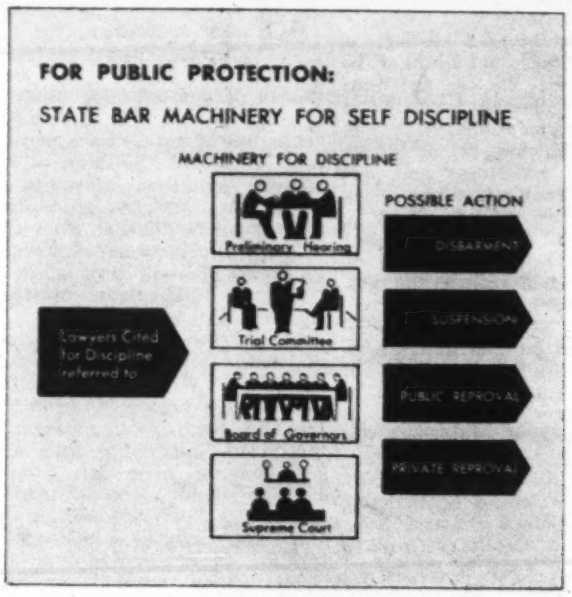
The success of this campaign is probably attributable to the fact that the lawyers avoid sermonizing and rely on the stating of actual cases to drive home their points.

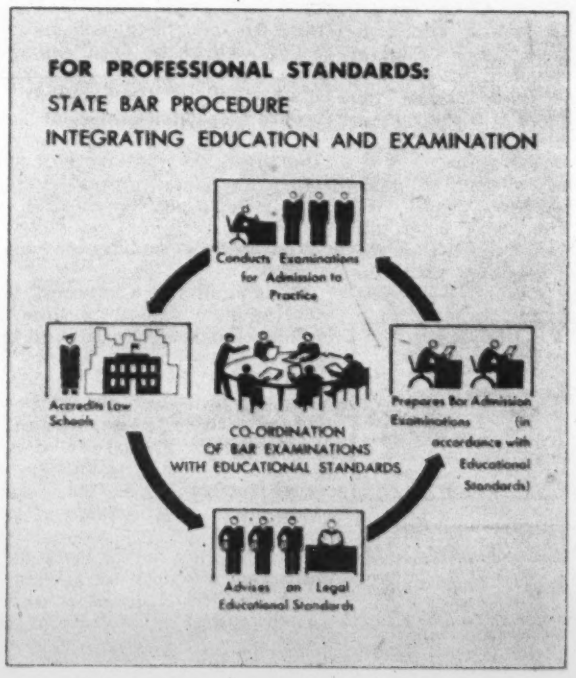
In its effort to simplify California laws and legal procedure, the State Bar this past year sponsored 49 bills in the Legislature. Twenty-nine were passed. Two were pocket-vetoed. Of the 27 remaining measures, two are proposed constitutional amendments which will go before the people. One is to give the Legislature authority to provide a system for review of State administrative boards, bureaus, and commissions. The other would allow district courts of appeal and the appellate department of the Superior Court to certify questions of law for ruling by the Supreme Court. One State Bar bill, considered unusually good, would provide for disqualifying a judge when he is indebted, through money borrowed as a loan, to a party, or to an attorney, counsel or partner of either party, or to an officer of a corporation or association which is a party.

Of the other measures, one of the most important would empower the Judicial Council to simplify court procedure and one provides for publication of all rules of State administrative agencies.

For many years the California State Bar has been at work on a progressive program for improving the administration of justice. Such a program now is embodied in the five objectives urged by the American Bar Association. Under the A. B. A.'s chairman for California, Associate Justice Douglas L. Edmonds of the Supreme Court, the following aims are being considered: unification of the judiciary by means of an annual


THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SERVICES RENDERED BY THE INTEGRATED STATE BAR
THE STATE BAR PROVIDES COMMITTEES FOR...
BAR EXAMINATIONS
DISCIPLINE
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THESE AND OTHER COMMITTEES ARE TO...
Examine Applicants
Accredit Law Schools
Advise on Education
Study and Advocate Laws for Admission to Practice
Co-operate with American Bar and other State Bars
Establish Rules to Govern Conduct of Lawyers
Establish Machinery to Enforce Rules
Study and Analyse Proposed Legislation
Recommend Legislation
Improve and Simplify Court Procedures
Assist Service Man without Charge
Advise the Public
Advise Youth on Crime Prevention
Give Free Legal Aid to Needy Through Local Groups

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STATE BAR PROCEDURE
INTEGRATING EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION
Conducts Examinations for Admission to Practice
Accredits Law Schools
Prepares Bar Admission Examinations (in accordance with Educational Standards)
CO-ORDINATION OF BAR EXAMINATIONS WITH EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS
Advises on Legal Educational Standards

conference; improvement of the jury system by more general use of the key number system (in use in Los Angeles and a few other counties); procedure by rule of court; an adequate system for the review of determination of administrative agencies and tribunals; and the simplification of appellate procedure.

California lawyers take their professional standards seriously. A study, made since the integrated bar came in in 1927 to May of this year, discloses that most disbarments and suspensions come in the older-age groups who developed their legal practice under the old system—or lack of it. Younger attorneys in the 25-34 age group, who have always been subject to the State Bar's rules of conduct, have been responsible in the 14 years for only 14.6 per cent of the disbarments and 16.9 per cent of the suspensions, yet this age group is supposedly subjected to the financial stress and accompanying temptations of getting established.

Prior to 1927 and the integrated bar, there were only 98 disbarments and suspensions of lawyers' right to practice in California. These chiefly occurred automatically when attorneys had been convicted of crime. Since the integrated bar, to May of this year, disciplinary proceedings have resulted in 111 disbarments, 188 suspensions, 99 public reprovals, and 83 private reprovals. Ninety-four automatic suspensions or disbarments occurred in addition when attorneys were convicted by the courts of crimes involving dishonesty or corruption.

This evidence of professional housecleaning is considered sound, and it is one reason that the California bar is today enjoying the unprecedented confidence of the public.

Although this is an age committed to advertising, there are limits of how a lawyer in California may display his card or "shingle." A lawyer in San Francisco published a small newspaper advertisement offering "advice free, all cases, all courts," to those who might need legal help. He stated he was open to clients evenings. Holding the words "advice free" were the "syrup with which to entice the fly," the California Supreme Court in reviewing the recommendation of the State Bar that the attorney be suspended, publicly reprimanded the malpractitioner.

This fundamental rule of the State Bar and its corollary strike basically at "ambulance chasing." No lawyer in California can permit another person to solicit a case for him, nor can he share his fee

(Continued on page 12)

Among the New Books

A Witty Summarizer and a Shrewd Anthologist—A London Letter

The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature, by George Sampson. Cambridge University Press. 15s. New York: Macmillan. $5.

A New Anthology of Modern Verse, 1920-1940. Chosen and with an Introduction by C. Day Lewis and L. A. G. Strong. London: Methuen. 6s.

History Under Fire. by James Pope-Hennessy. Photographs by Cecil Beaton. London: Batsford. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

THE Cambridge History of English Literature, in 15 volumes, is one of the few products of that famous university which I regard with only a moderate degree of affection. It is, of course, a work of high scholarship, showing that temper of accurate research which is characteristic of Cambridge. It is full of sound learning; it is based on good and informed judgment. So much the most biased and ungenerous of Oxford men must allow. But it seems to me to be written mostly by people to whom literature is a matter of dates and derivations, influences, and schools, rather than an illumination of the spirit. I put this down, not with sorrow and regret, but with positive rejoicing, so that by contrast my praise of George Sampson's "Concise Cambridge History of English Literature" may shine the brighter. I carefully place and black in the spots so that the sun behind them may dazzle the more brilliantly.

* * *

For Mr. Sampson's book is a masterpiece. It has knowledge, it has wit, it has shape and order, it has irony. It is, moreover, exceedingly modest. It purports to be little more than an abbreviated version of the larger Cambridge work. At least, that is the impression which a careless reader might derive from its title and preface. It differs from the parent work in not discussing matters "relating to sources and foreign affiliations," on the very reasonable ground that "the reader must begin to know famous books themselves before he begins to acquire information about their supposed ancestry." But it differs from the original History also in lightness of touch, and in trenchancy of phrase. Of Scott, for example, Mr. Sampson writes that his greatness derives from his "magnitude and magnanimity." Of Matthew Arnold, he says that he was "the greatest man who became an inspector of schools." The original C. H. E. L. never said things like that.

This Concise History covers the whole record of English literature from Alfred and old English prose to J. B. Priestley and Hugh Walpole. Since it has the imprint of a great university, it is written with a certain sense of responsibility, and Mr. Sampson rightly says that the judgments passed in it are generally those of the consensus of best opinion available rather than merely the result of personal preferences. Nevertheless, it often challenges argument, as in its treatment of Thomas Hardy.

Writing of the end of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Mr. Sampson observes, "Though he tells us, in Aeschylean phrase, that the President of the Immortals had finished his sport with Tess, Hardy had no belief either in Immortals or in President. A complete fatalist. . . . Hardy saw man living, laboring, and perishing against a background of remote, indifferent, implacable forces, themselves unconscious and uncontrolled." This is a fair comment on Hardy's books, but is it altogether true of Hardy's beliefs? Is it not a fact that, in spite of his novels and "The Dynasts," Hardy claimed always to remain a loyal member of the Church of England? Were not his stories the reflection of his moods, and not of his considered philosophy?

I find myself giving a readier assent to Mr. Sampson's remark that "a modern subject does not make a modern poem, for it may fail to make a poem, and then the alleged modernity is unimportant. Inspiration is always in the poet, never in the theme." Probably Day Lewis and L. A. G. Strong would intellectually agree with this, but all the same I feel that instinctively they believe that a poem written today about electric cables is better than one about the sunrise. Much of their anthology strives after "modern" feeling, as when D. H. Lawrence exclaims:

> How beastly the bourgeois is,
> especially the male of the species—
> Presentable, eminently presentable—
> shall I make you a present of him?

And the more orthodox taste in literature is beautifully parodied by Stevie Smith, who says of a conventional critic:

> I believe that juniors are lively, to be encouraged with discretion and snubbed.
> I believe also that they are bouncing, communistic, ill mannered and, of course, young.
> I believe that literature is a school where only those who apply themselves diligently to their tasks acquire merit.
> And only they after the passage of a good many years.
> But then I am an old fogey.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal in this anthology which even "old fogeys" will recognize as poetry. There can be no doubt, for example, about Hilaire Belloc's graceful:

> How did the party go in Portland Square?
> I cannot tell you; Juliet was not there.
> And how did Lady Gaster's Party go?
> Juliet was next me, and I do not know.

Indeed, this "New Anthology of Modern Verse, 1920-1940," is far and away the most readable of recent poetry collections.

If this anthology is largely of beauty garnered, James Pope-Hennessy's "History Under Fire" is a record of beauty destroyed. It is adorned by 52 magnificent photographs of the damage done to historic London buildings by the Luftwaffe. That damage is enormous, yet it is reassuring to read Mr. Pope-Hennessy's conclusion that it is nothing near so great as was done by the Fire of London in 1666. "The brunt of the Blitzkrieg," he says, "has been borne by houses and streets that are not, from the historical angle, of great significance. It is a narrow, perhaps even an inhuman, viewpoint --but seen from it the bombers' attack upon our London past has failed."

HAROLD HOBSON

Cost Kept High on Gold Rushing

Pillars of Gold, by Lucile Selk Edgerton. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

IF THE AUTHOR of historical fiction is a technically skilled artist, possessed of creative ability as well as a desire to abide by the findings of conscientious research, his work may be a genuine and valuable contribution both to history and to literature. Admittedly, this satisfactory blend of fact and fiction found in the highest type of historical novel, is a rare achievement, placing great demands on the writer; it is therefore understandable that the average author chooses to emphasize one or the other of these essential ingredients.

* * *

Of the two resultant types comprising the bulk of historical fiction, the one which is at best only a gaudy and blurred tapestry is easier to produce and seems to be the preferred choice of most writers. The other type, in spite of probable shortcomings as fiction, invariably deserves praise for its fundamental soundness and adherence to standards which place authenticity above embroidery.

To this latter group belongs Lucile Selk Edgerton's novel of the Arizona gold rush in the '60s, "Pillars of Gold." It has two notable assets: an historical background based on careful research and a panoramic setting with which the author pays glowing homage to the Colorado River and the deserts and mountains of the Southwest. Stereotyped characters and stock situations are utilized in a tenuous strand of fictional narrative which is shuttled back and forth in desultory fashion over the solid warp of the background material.

* * *

It is not Bill Conover's search for gold, nor Morgan MacDill's efforts to thwart him, it is not the Mexican girl's jealous efforts to ensnare Conover, nor Captain Reading's malevolent attempts to destroy him, which arouse the reader's attention. It is the factual narrative behind all this which gives the book its value.

The trek of a host of gold-hungry prospectors across the desert from the coast, when the first rumors are reported of the discovery of diggings near the Colorado, is vividly portrayed. Their subsequent conflict with the navigation companies, in their effort to have machinery and food conveyed to them by the less costly method of river shipping, as against overland express, provides a strong indictment of monopolistic evils and gives the author material for one of the best sequences in the book—the up-river haul of the Invincible (a rival steamer belonging to the miners themselves), as it churns its way from the Gulf of California north to the Great Bend, through more than 300 miles of the rapids, canyons, and tortuous curves of the Colorado.

The coming of the railroad, and the damming of the river, put an end to this river shipping some years later, but it remains a stirring chapter in the history of the Southwest. Mrs. Edgerton includes other incidents of the period which depict the repercussions of the Civil War in the Arizona territory.

M. W. S.

Aristotle Measured by Work as Whole

The Basic Works of Aristotle, edited by Richard McKeon. New York: Random House. $4.

MANY A PERSON who weighs and considers the big handful, if not lapful, of a book entitled "The Basic Works of Aristotle" is likely to reverse the old slur and reflect, "How true if it were only interesting." For while the large volume answers countless questions on fundamental subjects in a fashion that connot be disputed even after a couple of dozen centuries, few of its pages possess any glow of sentiment, and none of them sparkles with humor.

Plenty of the ideas as they stand in their English dress remain pretty much Greek still; and while they classify among the kind that are true from the foundation of the world, anticipating later ages and leaving little for Roman, medieval, Renaissance, and modern scholarship to do but pick up odd ends, and embrace minor opportunities, of origination and discovery, they nevertheless lack about everything possible in the way of cheer and warm feeling.

How Aristotle can write so coldly and unexcitingly and can frame his thought in such matter-of-fact style as he does, suppressing anything like fervor and emotional color, is hard indeed to account for; but we must let it go now and set it down to classicism, rationalism, or whatever else will dignify matters properly—anything rather than confess that we find the dissertations on physics, ethics, rhetoric, and poetry tough reading.

The compilation represents the labor of men who from time to time have been associated with the Oxford University Press, some of them—Benjamin Jowett for one—tested by time, and no doubt all selected with severe academic discrimination. Perhaps a desire on the part of the publishers to secure correctness and to assure conservative interpretation affects the outcome.

Aristotle may not be the essentially iron intellect he is represented by the 17 translators whom the editor, Richard McKeon of the University of Chicago, chooses. Certainly the translation of the Poetics, by S. H. Butcher, current the past two decades, is a livelier portrayal of Aristotle's genius than the one by Ingram Bywater which forms the concluding section of "The Basic Works." But Butcher was probably so much slanted toward the imaginative and fictional side of Greek literature that he could not straighten up to the philosophic.

A heavy contributor to the collection is W. D. Ross, who furnishes his version of the Metaphysics and the Nicomachaean Ethics. An important one; sure enough, is Jowett, who supplies his study of the Politics. A team of two—R. P. Hardie and R. K. Gaye—unravel the intricacies of the Physics. J. A. Smith finds lucid phrasing for Aristotle's views about the five wits and the other endowments and activities which are calculated out to compose the Soul.

The translators, in fine, present the philosopher for what he means to us today and show him in full figure. Together, with the help of the editor, they accomplish what no one of them could begin to do alone. Their book is a long job for a reader to tackle, but every moment of perusal brings reward. As for Aristotle, he can occasionally be thrown by a good wrestler, though the contest is always liable to renewal.

W. P. T.

The Germany of Sentiment

The House I Knew, by Elisabeth Neilson Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

THE COLLECTION of memories begun for her own children by Elisabeth Neilson constitutes an absorbing story of a girl's life during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, in a provincial town of southern Germany. The pattern is faithfully and tenderly drawn, but the vision is penetrating, so that the swift sketches of individuals as they appear have unusual vitality.

Here is a Germany one can respect as it unfolds, without the shadow of Nazi brutality which was to fall across it later, in the family unit, so complete yet so sympathetic to other units in its neighborhood. The ability to extract the fullest amount of joy from homely incident of custom, the quality of thinking interchanged in the growing girl's environment, and the author's own reactions as she progressed from childhood to adolescence and thence to womanhood, make the book most readable. Its great charm flows spontaneously through landscape and personal portrait—portrait of politician, teacher, artist, musician, village spinster, relation, peasant, and many another.

There is the forester, who "represented in his person the operatic idea of his profession—green suit, green hat trimmed with feather, gun slung across his back, venerable white beard, fresh complexion, and a manner both dignified and gay."

Accounts of summer vacations in Switzerland, of Christmas and Easter festivities at home, of frequent family musicales, of gatherings of earnest and liberal thinkers attracted by the father's philosophy, and of a patched process of education which ended in a brief sojourn in an English boarding school, all furnish information and delight.

Atmosphere is well reproduced. The local inn of the author's childhood locality contained a chamber reserved for city guests which "was a bleak little room with the dampness of the never thoroughly dried tablecloth in the air, and with photographs of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden in gilt frames, their staring expression arrested abruptly between thawing and freezing."

The prologue to the book brings the author's parents together, in 1876. In the closing chapter Elisabeth sails for the United States to settle down in Cambridge, Mass., as the wife of a Harvard professor, William Allan Neilson. Her apprehensions, as a bride, concerning her probable struggle to find expression in the new tongue would seem, judging by her book, to have been proved without foundation.

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Sociology Put to Final Analysis

The Philosopher in Chaos: An Attempt to Make Head and Tail of the Modern World, by Baker Brownell. New York: Van Nostrand. $2.50.

HERE IS YET ANOTHER of many recent books which may be said to set forth the gospel of what is euphemistically termed "humanism." Part One is described as "an appeal to Philosophy" and explains what the writer conceives to be the proper "function of the intellectual life" . . . "to help to make articulate the activities of man, to point out some of their relations to each other, and to enter their formulations of things as a co-ordinating and integrating activity." Such a far-flung philosophy of life he feels to be not only valuable but essential in the present turmoil of world events; and this doubtless helps to explain the varied subjects discussed in his book, including physiology and chemistry, natural science and astronomy, sociology and economics.

In the opening chapter, the writer sets forth a thesis to which he returns repeatedly, to the effect that mass production and urban centralization are destructive tendencies in modern society; since "power in great concentrates is associated with the disintegration of human culture and native control." The remedy, he insists, with not a little justification, lies in production for use rather than for profit, combined with decentralization and the encouragement of home crafts and industries, with a view to making households, farms, and communities more self-sufficient. "Such distributive power," he argues, "is associated with living patterns that are integrated and self-balanced."

* * *

The second main section of the book, entitled "Nutritive Action," outlines a concept of man, startling and often crude in its strictly physical and physiological basis. We are informed that "the thick-walled alimentary tube that is called a man" is dependent even for its mental processes on "the nervous system," which "provides a specialized way of co-ordinating inner, outer, and environmental activities. In some particularly complex phases this is called thinking," which is elsewhere termed "secondary in the whole pattern of man's life." After a brief outline of the chemistry of physiology, Dr. Brownell concludes that "living is solar chemistry," and, again, that "living is jelly or nothing"; going on to define life itself as merely "a flow of energy from the sun," while he records it as his considered opinion that "in the metabolic system, indeed, may be found all that life is." Physiologically considered, mortals may conceivably justify such views; but we must disagree with the author in his completely physical description of man and of life in general.

In a later section, dealing with "Individual Action," the writer decries, with considerable justice, what he terms "decadent specialism," which leads men into inactive or vicarious participation in art, games, or music, performed by professions, instead of making practical efforts on their own account. However, Dr. Brownell sees hopeful signs of a gradual recrudescence of amateur arts.

* * *

Despite its allegedly physical source and basis, thought receives further consideration under the heading of "Symbolic Action," where the views of the Freudian, "gestalt," and behavioristic schools of psychology are briefly discussed; the conclusion being drawn that thought, alias "Symbolic Action," is "far-reaching, diverse, complicated, and its peripheries quite undefined."

Turning to "Social Action," the author deals largely with sociology and the statistics of population, returning once again to his thesis that distribution rather than production is at fault in contemporary society, and that its salvation lies in the decentralization of industry.

"The Philosopher in Chaos" is a book more interesting from its sociological than from its philosophical side. Its title unconsciously reveals the writer's state of thought when dealing with the nature of man, the source of mentality, and certain other subjects.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

Jacket Design, Masefield's "In the Mill" (Macmillan)

Bard Revealed in Factory

In the Mill, by John Masefield. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

A BRIEF PERIOD in the American experiences of John Masefield furnishes the material for a bit of autobiography which he has called "In the Mill."

For two years, in the middle '90s, Masefield worked in a carpet-mill at Yonkers, New York. Those were years of incalculable importance to him, not because of what he did in his working hours, but because, for the first time in his life, he had evenings for reading. "Deep within myself," he says, "was a longing to be a writer; but the longing was very deeply buried, under the more immediate longing to read and read, and not to be so ignorant. I wanted to know all that men had thought and done."

He had worked on a farm and at sea, and he loved the English countryside and never assuaged his homesickness for a ship. Yet the day in the Yonkers mill, long as it was in those times, was shorter than that of farm-laborers or sailors. He could go to his room after supper, light his lamp, throw himself on his bed, and read without interruption till sleep overtook him. Besides that, he had rapturous Sundays when he tramped the woods along the Hudson. "I had never before been at liberty in Nature; I had never before seen Nature at liberty and in such profusion. It was like walking into Paradise just when I was gladdest of the happiness."

The young man was willing and evidently a good worker, for he received some advancement, but he discovered that in America there were ways of putting oneself through college and he began to hold before himself the dream of studying medicine. Oddly enough, it was Keats who changed the direction of the mill-worker's ambition. Masefield came home one day with two precious volumes, a Keats and a Shelley.

* * *

"I had nothing to do that evening save to lie on my bed under a lamp, and read poetry. I began with the Keats, wondering what a classic would be like, and a little fearful lest it should prove to be in couplets like Pope's Odyssey. I was soon shewn what Keats was like. I read one short poem with amazement, then a second, which brought me under his spell for ever, then four lines of a third, and for that night I could read no more. I was in a new world where incredible beauty was daily bread and breath of life. . . . I knew then, that life is very brief, and that the use of life is to discover the law of one's being, and to follow that law, at whatever cost, to the utmost." His law was to follow poetry.

* * *

What Keats and other poets showed him from their peaks in Darien stayed with Masefield as an abiding inspiration, though it was some time before he wrote anything acceptable to himself or to an editor.

He liked the work in the mill well enough and found Americans friendly, but he definitely disliked York State winters—the long shutting down of natural beauty, with the grey bones of rocks sticking out of the snow. The magic sparkle and exhilaration of such winters were not for him, and besides, a burning urge within said to him, "the only movement worth anything in Literature now is in London; it would be better to be a proofreader in a printer's office in the movement than an exile piling up books here until it will be too late."

He "turned in his job" and found a chance to work his passage home to England. There was much remaining for him to do before he resolved his love of the sea and his fellow man into poetry and prose tales, and became poet laureate of England. W. K. R.

More Chaucer

The Living Chaucer, by Percy V. D. Shelly. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3.

BRINGING POETRY ALIVE that has faded out of men's experience and interest is a task demanding not only a scholar but a zealot and a hobbyist as well; and nobody fitter for such an undertaking could be found than Percy Van Dyke Shelly, author of "The Living Chaucer."

Not that Chaucer has become lost or that he has fallen into essential neglect. Nothing in English literature can be more widely known, at least by name, than his poem, or collection of poetic narratives, "The Canterbury Tales." Mr. Shelly realizes that well enough. Indeed, he makes it his starting point. His particular contention is that if people like the "Tales" as much as they appear to, they ought also to take pleasure in Chaucer's other works, written before and serving as preparation for the great masterpiece. If Mr. Shelly's enthusiasm warms more for one early piece than another, it is for "Troilus and Criseyde"; and surely sincerity never had better display than it has in his arguing for the rights of this set of variations on a classic theme to be read, marked, and learned.

The general line of persuasion is that "Troilus and Criseyde" stands a whole and completed composition; differing, therefore, from the "Tales," which represent an unfinished symphony. Then it observes the canons of art, Aristotelian or whatever else, all the way through, showing balance and proportion in its structure and having beginning, middle, and end.

But early works or late, Mr. Shelly declares that to get at the poet as we should, we shall have to possess ourselves of fourteenth-century English pronunciation, which he assures we can, by benefit of latter day research, very conveniently do.

The World of Poetry

TWO VERY SLIM VOLUMES bring an interval of beauty into the week's routine. One, with the tender melancholy of the Celt, is "Veterans and Other Poems," by Donagh MacDonagh (Dublin: The Cuala Press. 11s. 6d.). It has undeniable charm. The author comes readily to grips with an unsympathetic world, but with true poetic instinct rises free of discouragement sufficiently to adopt a philosophic tone. In "Clairvoyant" he sagely declares:

> Out of my bitter heart I say:
> None ever loved that loved not all.
> The weakness with the strength,
> The proper with the small.

The other little book, of more irregular form and slower tempo, picked up immediately after reading the Irish poems, seems to lead, by some evasive similarity of flavor, quite naturally backward in period to Anglo-Saxon literature. Kemp Malone, by modern English alliterative verse, gives us "Ten Old English Poems" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.25). Six of them he takes from the earliest known anthology of English poetry, the "Exeter Book." All the poems were written between the seventh and tenth centuries. Preserving the dictoin and style of the originals as much as possible, the translator has tried to be as faithful as he can to the literal meaning. Two love poems, "The Wife's Lament" and "Eadwacer," are particularly interesting among poems of that early period in English writing, since they are understood to have been written by women.

The battle pieces remain fairly traditional. A note comparable to that found in some Chinese poetry of the same date comes out in an appeal to wisdom contained in the lines:

> The spearman, moved to speak a vow,
> must wait, bide his time, till well he know
> what turn his mood will take at last.

Most elevating of the 10 translations is the "Dream of the Rood." In this the rood, or cross, relates the story of the Crucifixion. The personification is delicate and reverent.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Focus on Africa, by Richard Upjohn Light, photographs by Mary Light (American Geographical Society, New York: $5. $3 to members of American Geographical Society), furnishes a record of the little-known continent by remarkable air photographs taken on a trip from Cape Town to Cairo and the northern seaboard, with accompanying descriptive material, handsomely gotten up in a volume large enough to give the extensive air views effective presentation.

McGillycuddy, Agent, by Julia B. McGillicuddy (Stanford University Press, $3), recites the deeds of a doctor who became the head of an influential Indian Agency, and who in spite of plots and uprisings and notwithstanding official hindrances gained general confidence for his loyal and forceful dealing with the tribal folk of the Plains.

White Mountain Holidays, by Richard A. Hunt (Portland, Maine: Falmouth Publishing House, $2), is a pocket-size volume of adventure stories, with real persons for characters and the glens and slopes of the White Hills of New Hampshire for scene. Plenty is noted of trails and shelters, and hinted on how tramping and climbing may be enjoyed.

Alabama, a Guide to the Deep South (Richard R. Smith, $2.75). Another worthy work in the American Guide Series, as compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in Alabama. This book presents many interesting and significant facts about the State not previously available to the general reader. It is generously illustrated.

Still-Life Oil Painting, by Marion Zimmer (Harper, $3). This introduction to still-life oil painting, by an instructor of painting at the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, offers guidance covering the whole subject. A manual useful alike to the beginner and the teacher.

Fiddler's Luck, by Robert Haven Schauffler (New York: The Island Workshop Press Co-Op, $2), is a book of the '20's in a new dress of the '40's, the author being the poet who wrote "The Scum o' the Earth." Here he is the enthusiastic amateur of the cello, who tells his adventures in school, college, and the army (First World War) and on the road.

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. . Making Legal Reform Stick

(Continued from Page 9)

with another as a "commission" for securing a case. Any lawyer found engaging in such activities is subject to suspension.

That information disclosed to an attorney by a client is confidential and is not the attorney's to disseminate is an old tradition of the bar, but only under an integrated bar has it been translated into an enforceable rule.

When the State Bar found that a Los Angeles attorney was permitting nonpropertied employees in his office to sign bonds as part of their duties, although they apparently did not know they were binding themselves legally in doing so, he was suspended from practice for one year.

In San Diego, a prominent attorney, retained to handle an estate for a widow, invested the money in a house for himself under a so-called "agreement" whereby he would pay her a certain amount each month on which she could live. He did not file a mortgage for the money for approximately 2½ years after he had used it up, and then, it appears, only after the State Bar had begun an investigation. Although many prominent San Diegans testified to the integrity of this attorney, the State Bar and the Supreme Court found in his actions a breach of trust sufficient to disbar him permanently.

* * *

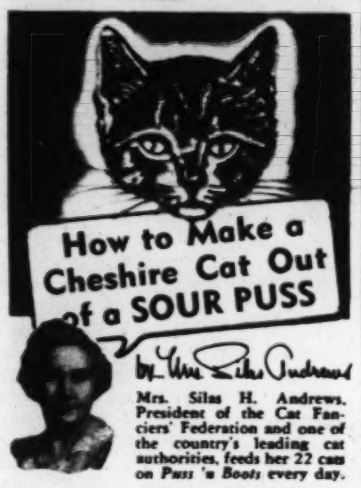
In disciplining its members, the State Bar does not use inquisitorial tactics. Each case is thoroughly investigated and studied by local committees. The member in question is fully apprised of the charges, and he has every opportunity to explain his position. He can also take his case for review to the Supreme Court.

Someone may ask, "Haven't lawyers always been subject to such rules and penalties? If so, what is the difference between the former system and the integrated bar?"

Of course, attorneys in California have always been under statutory requirements for ethical conduct. The courts of California have always had jurisdiction over the legal profession. The Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno bar associations, and others, which were organized on a voluntary basis, were furthermore long active before the organization of the integrated bar in bringing derelict attorneys to trial. To this day any average citizen, who thinks he has a complaint showing an attorney to have disobeyed a rule of conduct, may file a petition with the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court is required to hear the case.

* * *

The advantages of the integrated bar appear in the machinery which it affords the legal profession for self-discipline. While there may yet be attorneys in California who will argue that there are advantages to the State Bar, it appears that an infinitesimal few, if any, would willingly go back to the pre-1927 system. In the days of the voluntary bar associations there was discipline, no one will deny, but responsibility was not always specifically fixed. The integrated bar, as the agent of and with the Supreme Court as the final court of appeal, does that.



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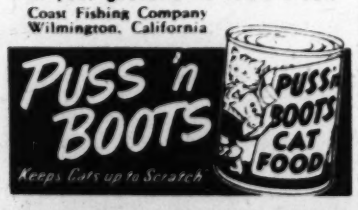

SOUND CONCENTRATOR AND MICROPHONE IN ACTION

The Birds on Record

SOME YEARS AGO, in association with Dr. Arthur Brand of the Department of Ornithology of Cornell University, the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., took some of the bird calls, recorded by him on sound film for lecture purposes, and synchronized the calls with a script for Talking Book use among sightless readers. The script filled in the spaces around the bird calls, as you might say, describing the habitats and habits of the birds; and the phonograph discs became so popular that it was recently decided to make some more, a project in which Dr. Brand's successor, Dr. Arthur A. Allen, head of the university's laboratory of ornithology, and his associate, Dr. Paul Kellogg, are collaborating with the Foundation people. The project opens up a whole new field of interest and enjoyment for the sightless by making it possible for them easily to identify the wild birds of the country by their songs.

The Talking Book came into existence to meet a need, for only about 25 per cent of the sightless in the United States master braille or other embossed types sufficiently to read with proficiency or pleasure.

The Talking Book is made up of specially recorded 12-inch discs, resembling phonograph records and containing carefully chosen excerpts from the best in literature. The discs have two labels, one to be read with the eye, the other in braille for finger reading. All the fabrication of the Talking Book is supervised by the Library of Congress and distribution is through 27 regional libraries. Under a copyright arrangement the Talking Book material is sent through the mails free of charge on the general plan of a lending library. Some little while ago it was arranged for a WPA project to produce 20,000 electric phonographs of the special kind needed to play the recordings. The turntable of the average phonograph would not slow down sufficiently to play the Talking Book discs acceptably. The average playing time of a disc is 16½ minutes per side.

Apparently only the Cornell people have ever done anything with recording such material as the bird calls for sightless enjoyment, but now that it has been so enthusiastically received, the Foundation people contemplate making recordings of the "conversations" of lions, tigers, elephants and the like, for children, and are even considering a recording of Peter and Wendy, the joyous seals at the New York Aquarium at about 4:15 some afternoon, which, as everyone knows who has ever been there, is supper time.

On the discs of the Talking Book come detective stories, modern fiction, biographies of the great and near great of past and present, the books of the Bible, plays of Shakespeare, such beloved classics as "Alice in Wonderland" and Dickens' "Christmas Carol." A considerable library of modern plays has been built up, with such titles as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "The Dover Road," Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," and Thornton Wilder's "Own Town."

Great care has been taken in the selection of readers; actors from stage and radio, for the most part, have read the books onto the records, with every care being taken to have each sentence articulated correctly, each word correctly pronounced. In the case of modern writings, the Foundation has sometimes secured the author to read at least part of his work onto the record, thus enabling the listener to gather some hint of the author's personality from listening to the tones and inflections of his voice.

An average book contains from 12 to 18 double-sided discs. All Talking Book discs make use of the Dyer recording patent, given without charge as a memorial to his wife by Frank L. Dyer.

When the Cornell people first began recording bird calls for this purpose they had the most primitive transportation for their rather clumsy equipment; in fact, an old hay cart sufficed to make field trips. Now, however, the recording equipment has been refined and elaborated, and is all contained within a handsome, shiny truck. A special microphone has been developed, contained in a contrivance similar to a gunsight for focusing on the birds at a distance and greatly amplifying the sound of the wanted calls in their natural surrounding amidst the other sounds of nature.

The recordings made at Cornell are then brought to New York and re-recorded in the sound studios of the Foundation in West 16th Street, being tied in with the Foundation's own script, based on factual data supplied by the ornithologists. The Foundation staff of good voices numbers from 50 to 100 always on call. Certain types of voices lend themselves especially to certain subjects, and John Knight, one of the readers longest in the Foundation service for recording, does the scripts accompanying the bird-call discs.

JANET MABIE

THE IVORY BILLS HAVE VISITORS

Above: Prof. A. A. Allen of Cornell University With His Staff Made Continuous Observation for Five Days Through a 24-Power Telescope, Making Careful Log of the Bird's Activities; the Delicate Sound Recording Apparatus Was Transported Through Swamps in a Farm Wagon and Reassembled at Camp

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Wide World Photos

UNPACKING THE PRECIOUS PLANTS

At the Beall Greenhouses at Puget Sound Workmen Examine the Rare Orchid Specimens Shipped From England

Refugees in Safekeeping

REFUGEE ORCHIDS from England are finding a home in the United States. More than 7,000 of them, many of them rare hybrids, have come to rest in the Beall Greenhouses on Vashon Island in Puget Sound with the young "orchid hunter," Ferguson Beall. Ferguson Beall knows orchids as they grow in the jungles of Central and South America, where he has gone to search them out, and knows how to "baby" these English aristocrats who have arrived so dejected, their leaves often containing bits of shattered glass like so much shrapnel. They respond quickly to kind treatment.

It was after he had come home to his father's greenhouses from college and it was found that long-distance dealings with dealers were not always satisfactory, that he said one day, "Why don't we go get our own?"

Since then he has gone into the forests of Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, to the head waters of the Amazon, and up the sides of the Andes, searching out the cattleyas of the tropics or the smaller odontoglossums.

For transportation he has used burros, mules, and flying machines, or gone afoot. At times he has gone through hardships, only to bring back a single plant; on other occasions he has found them growing thickly in one spot.

* * *

Mr. Beall has found that orchids need a greenhouse environment that simulates their natural habitat in matters of temperature and shade. One kind which grew originally in a cool climate, but under hot sunshine, thrives in a cool greenhouse placed on an elevated platform so as to bring it close to the glass roof where the sun's heat is intensest.

"They seem temperamental and fussy," Mr. Beall explains, "until after they have been seen growing naturally. It is not enough to know that a certain orchid needs heat without a knowledge of the steaming jungle heat in which it grew originally, or that another needs moisture without realizing that it once grew on a cliffside under the spray from a waterfall. One may know that an orchid grew up so many feet on a mountain side, but he must also know whether it grew on the arid or rainy side. It is not enough to know that one kind is used to the rain without knowing whether it was a warm mist or a cold drizzle."

Passing from one of the Beall orchid houses to another is to go from one extreme to another of light, humidity, and temperature, from the simulated deep shade of forests into the dry, light atmosphere of great elevations. "Cold orchids" are mostly grown in these island nurseries, orchids which even air-conditioning cannot protect in a too warm climate.

The collection is broadly grouped into the cattleyas—the large, showy ones including most of the English strains—and the odontoglossums, smaller orchids, that are apt to grow in sprays, of a mottled mauve and lavender or green, and including a baby orchid from Guatemala. Then there are rare blue orchids from the South Seas, one from Tibet, another from Burma Road.

* * *

The joy of cultivating orchids is in "fussing" with them, in building up strains, hybridizing. In the jungle, only 10 per cent of the seeds survive, while in the greenhouse only 10 per cent are lost. It all takes patience. Some are described as "touchy" while others are "easy to get on with." But, having had patience, there is the thrill that comes from the result of painstaking hybridizing, in cultivating a permanent fragrance, in adding a little more yellow to the throat of one and producing a deeper lip in another, in producing good whites, which are rare, in causing large numbers to bloom at New Year's, Mother's Day, and other definite occasions.

Developing orchids that will stand up is most important. Orchids from Puget Sound must ride well to Chicago for a wedding, must fly in good shape to Minneapolis for Easter corsages, or to Alaska on order. They are packed in sealed tubes of water and protected by shredded wax paper; and always, because they are epiphytic, they must have air.

Mr. Beall, who belongs to the generation which eschews any display of sentiment, explains that his purchase of these choice English orchids was just good business, that English growers were glad to sell, not only because of the danger of destruction but because of a shortage of fuel. Then he adds, "And, of course, no grower wants to see fine orchids ruined." This last, somehow, seems to be the real answer, that these plants, like well-bred children, have been evacuated here for safekeeping for the duration.

KATE ARCHIBALD

Harvest With the Papagoes

SINCE THE DAYS of Ruth and Boaz the methods of harvesting and threshing wheat and the process of baking bread have engaged the minds of scientists and industrialists all over the world, but in one interesting section of the Southwest these processes have been little changed during the centuries.

The grain of the Pima and Papago Indians in southern Arizona is still cut by means of the hand sickle. It is not bound, but carried to a prepared threshing ground where it is piled like an ordinary straw-stack. This threshing ground had been wetted down and rolled to a hardness approaching that of pavement.

Horses, brought by the Spaniards to the Indian country, superseded the old-time flailing by hand method. This work is done by first throwing down from the pile a layer of grain just thick enough to be threshed properly by the several horses which are ridden or led around the circle by the Indian men. As each layer is fairly well shelled out it is removed, the grain scooped up into baskets and the process repeated to the end of the job. There is little danger of the threshing being interrupted by rain and the work is usually done under a temperature of 110 to 115 in the shade. Incidentally, for these Indians, there is no shade.

As the grain is removed from the threshing ground it is taken in hand by the women, who are charged with the responsibility of winnowing out the chaff and dust. The mixture is tossed up into the breeze from the wide, shallow, native baskets until it is clean.

Owing to the uncertain rainfall and consequent danger of crop failure, the frugal Papago has long since learned to store about two years' supply of grain for possible emergencies. This surplus is stored in huge baskets or bins made of a special vermin-proof willow. The bins are covered by a lid of the same material supplemented by a thick layer of adobe.

Primitive grinding methods by use of the metate are still in use by most Papago families. This is a hand process, using a large, smooth stone or basin on which the grain is ground by a smaller stone in the hands of the grinder. Some old metates, kept and handed down from one generation to another, have been completely worn through by the grinding. More modern but still sufficiently primitive are the "burro mills" of some Papago villages. These were acquired or copied from the Mexicans and were named from the motive power commonly used thereon. The burro is a slow mover and an easy quitter, who has to be accelerated at frequent intervals by a clod thrown at him by the watchful Indian woman in the near-by doorway. Not knowing when the clod may thump his ribs, the burro keeps going and may grind as much as 50 pounds of whole wheat flour in one day.

From this flour the Papago women make a fine loaf of bread, baked in the outdoor oven which is a part of every Papago homestead. They also make the Mexican tortilla, which resembles a large, very thin hoe cake. The women use no rolling pin, but work out the dough with their hands and forearms, a most dextrous operation which many white women have striven in vain to perform.

J. B. B.

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Narrow Gauge to Santa Fe

IF THE PROPOSED abandonment of the Santa Fe branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Western's narrow-gauge system goes through, one of its most picturesque train trips will pass from the American scene.

A tingling thrill swept up over me as I stood one golden October morning on the station platform at Antonito, in the great San Luis Valley of southern Colorado, ready to take the narrow gauge to Santa Fe. I looked back up the track with its three rails, for to Antonito both narrow- and standard-gauge trains operate. Beyond, only narrow-gauge lines continue, the rails three feet apart, instead of the 4 feet 8½ inches that mark standard-gauge railroads the world over.

The crew was making up our mixed freight and passenger train with much clank and crash of switching. My eyes fastened on the sleek engine, No. 471, for it was a squat odd thing, utterly foreign to my ideas of clean-wheeled locomotives.

Its frame was outside the driving wheels, instead of inside, as is the standard American practice. The reason for this radical departure was that an outside frame gave wider support for the oversize boiler, built to supply extra steam on hard grades. It was a coal-burning Mikado-type with a tall, shapely smokestack, the sort we seldom see nowadays.

The engineer grinned down at me, raising a gauntleted hand in salute. "She's got the power, even if she ain't so pretty," he declared proudly.

At the rear of the train were two combination baggage and mail cars and one passenger coach, much smaller than standard-gauge equipment. Instead of vestibules, they had the open wood platforms of bygone days, with chain guards and scuffed wooden steps.

I paused to reflect a moment on narrow-gauge railroads. They were built in the hurried pioneer days because they were cheaper to construct. Their equipment was smaller and less costly, and their trains could surmount steeper grades and negotiate sharper curves than standard-gauge units. The first railroads to many mining camps: Central City, Leadville, Creede, etc., were narrow-gauge, pushed through at furious speed.

At last the train was made up. I swung aboard the coach ahead of the brakeman. As I sat down, the scene carried me back to childhood, when I had traveled to visit my grandmother in a distant State. Here were the same two lines of seats. At each end stood a heating stove with staggered pipe and golden oak lavatory. Overhead, I saw with great surprise the polished brass, clear glass chimneys, and milky china shades of old-time kerosene lamps.

We began climbing almost immediately out of the great San Luis Valley, that immense floor of land hemmed in by proud, purple mountains. The click-clack-clickety-clack of wheels over rail joints raised in a stirring rhythm. At either side the chico and sagebrush-covered land, dotted thickly with blackened lava boulders, slipped away.

After a while I heard, louder and louder, the puffing of the locomotive as we approached the great rounded bulk of lone San Antonio Mountain, its aspens touched by frost into a patchwork of gold. Then we were on the plateau, passing through a land sparsely covered with cedars.

We flashed through tiny adobe settlements, stopping now and again to let a passenger get down. They were all Spanish-Americans, speaking the liquid tongue of the Southwest, smiling their vivid smiles.

On and on across the face of the marching wilderness, heightened by little ranches. To the left rose the white-crested Sangre de Cristo Mountains, aloof, beautiful.

I became acquainted with the veteran trainmen: Conductor Henry Willis and Brakeman W. T. "Red" Lewis. They occupied opposite seats beside odd bay windows.

"They're so we can see signals from the engine," explained Conductor Willis. "We also spot wheels off the track."

They each took an interest in pointing out things along the way.

"Over there's Taos," said Red.

It lay at the foot of the mighty Sangre de Cristos, a long, thick line of gray. From here the great Kit Carson had ridden out to battle against the redmen. Here now the redmen sat in the sun, their backs against ancient adobe walls, waiting until once more all will be theirs.

In "Red's" seat I noticed several newspapers, tightly rolled. "I gather 'em up in Alamosa to throw off to people. They don't have money enough to buy papers, and they like to know what's goin' on in the world." He smiled widely. "Every man in this crew's got somebody along the line he throws papers off to. And mighty few o' them we've ever had a chance to speak to."

After a while Red moved to the door and tossed a paper toward an adobe ranch house. A slender young woman picked it up, flashing a wide smile at the brakeman.

Ever forward the train swept, the track curving in and out among the trees. Then, suddenly, I felt and heard a change. Brake shoes screeched, and I sat back hard against the seat. We were going down, down.

We passed farms where families squatted, shucking corn. Squashes and pumpkins dried in the sun beside them. And there were lines of dark jerky—meat sliced thin, dipped in chili sauce, and hung up to dry.

"Getting ready for winter," the trainmen explained. "These people put in a year's supply of food each fall."

Now and again we stopped. I heard greetings in soft Spanish, the trainmen answering. I saw smiling faces as we resumed our journey.

We came to Espanola, busy town. I felt a glow on seeing its smiling main street, so different from the uniform dreariness of America's small towns.

A few miles farther I gazed at the Santa Clara Pueblo, where Indians were living out their lives much as had their fathers. All was peace.

We crossed the muddy Rio Grande and paused at a water tank to fill the tender of the locomotive. Then once more on our way.

I sat on the rear platform steps, watching the locomotive round the curves, the rise and fall of the main and side rods like the beat of majestic music. At each stroke of the pistons the smoke sprang upward from the tall smokestack, blacker and blacker as the grade increased up from the canyon.

Presently we were once more striding across a cedar and piñon-covered plateau. The afternoon sun slanted lower and lower. We were nearing the end of the journey.

Suddenly we flashed through a rocky cut, and the brakemen gripped my arm. "Santa Fe!"

"Barranca Hill," explained Conductor Willis. "The longest, steepest hill on the Rio Grande's narrow gauge system. We drop 1,128 feet in seven and a half miles. Most of the grade's 4 per cent. . . . We've got double air retainers on the coaches, and an engineer who's been off this run more'n a year can't take a train down without a regular engineer with him."

Slowly we rounded sharp turns, wheel flanges shrieking. I looked down. Far below, I saw the flash of water in the bright sunlight, a little field of corn alongside. It was the Rio Grande River.

We came down off the final slope and coasted to a stop at Embudo, passing a similar train bound for Antonito. At Embudo an agent had picked up polished rounded stones from the river and built them into walls enclosing the station, making a thing of beauty.

I got down and walked about in the warm sunshine, bidding goodby to several tall New Mexicans returning home for the winter. They had been to Wyoming, herding sheep to earn money while wives and old men cultivated their little farms.

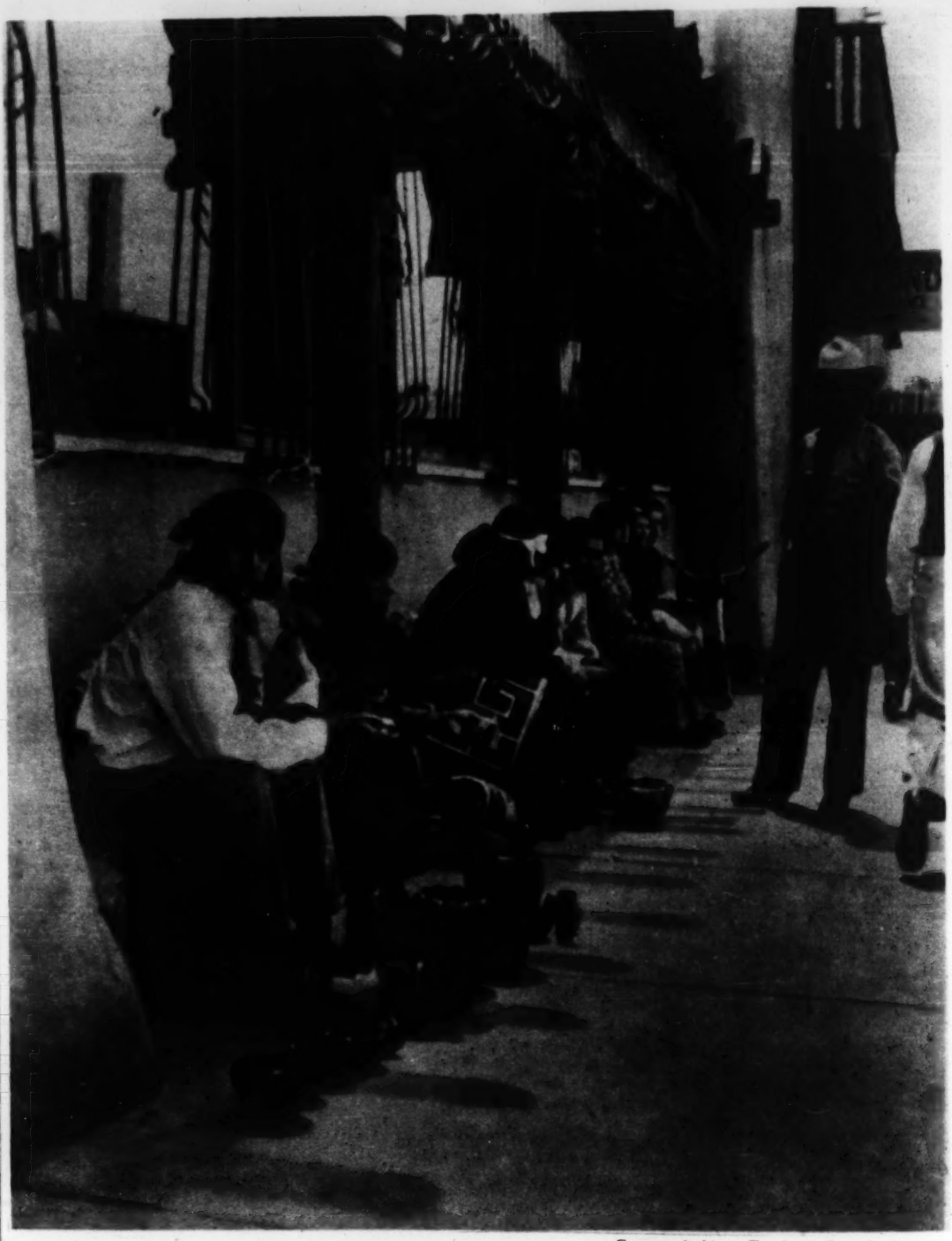
South of Embudo the valley widened, and we passed through tiny farms handed down from generation to generation. The fences all stretched east and west, for so ran the lines on the ancient Spanish land grants.

Red pointed to a house up on the benchland. Beneath the vigas of old-time Spanish-Indian architecture hung long strings of bright red, blanketing the entire adobe wall. It gave a startling effect, beautiful. "That's chili drying. It's their money crop."

I nodded, understanding why some wag had nicknamed the railroad the "Chili Line."

The 125-mile journey was over. We had been seven hours on the way, seven full, rich hours that I shall never forget. As I stepped down from the old-fashioned coach, it was hard for me to leave the train. Then I knew that I had had more than a ride on the narrow gauge to Santa Fe; I had had an adventure in friendship and good living.

FOREST CROSSEN



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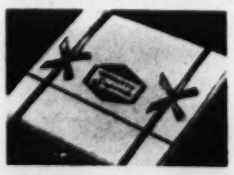

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WAMSUTTA Supercale SHEETS

. . Vacancy

(Continued from Page 6)

the Capitol. Without mentioning the foregoing conversation I told him that many people thought he should initiate some action to resolve doubt as to the President's condition.

He threw up his hands and shook his head vigorously in the negative. "Why, I wouldn't do that for the world," he exclaimed. "I would never lift my finger—not for the world. Why, Bennett, I wouldn't live 24 hours if I should take over the presidency. But I wouldn't do it, even if I should be in danger of assassination. I loathe the thought of it."

"Don't you think it is your constitutional duty to take the initiative if you are in doubt?" I asked.

"No, I don't," he replied. "I don't care what anybody says about my duty. I simply can't bring myself to do anything that would put me in Wilson's place. Whatever happens has got to happen without any action on my part."

* * *

Happily, President Wilson took a turn for the better, and all doubts as to his ability to act were dropped.

Some years later, my friend, Perry S. Heath, who had become an intimate friend of Vice-President Marshall in Indiana long before, told me this story:

"Early in 1920," he said, "I happened to be walking up Connecticut Avenue toward M and Rhode Island, and noticed three distinguished-looking men who had stopped for a moment at that corner. One of them crossed the street to his apartment—it was Justice McKenna. Another continued his walk up Connecticut Avenue. The third, Chief Justice White, turned up Rhode Island just as I overtook him, and we walked along together.

"'I know what you three were talking about,' I said.

"'What was it?'

"'The vacancy in the White House.'

"'Tut, tut, Perry,' said the Chief Justice, with a twinkle in his eye.

"We walked along to his house, only a few doors away, without much being said. Then, as he turned to go indoors, the Chief Justice made this cryptic remark:

"'Tell Tom Marshall that he can have his writ whenever he asks for it.'

"His writ! What could that be but a writ to inquire into the President's condition? On that hint I went to Tom Marshall and told him that I had reason to believe that if he would ask for an inquiry into Wilson's condition the inquiry would be made.

"Wow! Tom Marshall threw up his hands and said he never would start such a thing, not in a thousand years."

Here Mr. Heath repeated what the Vice-President had said to me, except that he had made no mention of possible assassination.

* * *

Not long ago this subject came up in conversation with another friend of Vice-President Marshall.

"I had a talk, too, with Marshall," said this friend. "He told me that no move by any Democrats to inquire into Wilson's condition would get anywhere; that the Republicans in the Senate wanted the hiatus to continue, because it embarrassed the Democratic Party and might split it. Marshall thought he would be charged by Republicans with trying to grab the presidency if he should take the initiative for an inquiry. He also thought the Republicans were hoping for a disclosure that would show that somebody was acting as President in Wilson's place."

The only public utterance by Mr. Marshall on the subject is in his "Recollections," written after he left office. He says: "Those were not pleasant months for me. The standing joke of the country is that the only business of the Vice-President is to ring the White House bell every morning and ask what is the state of health of the President. If there were a soul so lost to humanity as to have desired his death, I was not that soul."

Early Americans

By MARGERY MANSFIELD

We walk the fields that they have freed of stone;
We rest beneath their roofs at close of day;
The field and timber speak—but these alone—
Our fathers left no word and went their way.
We have searched an attic, but in vain,
To find a little diary, a note
Addressed "To Those Who Come" which might have lain
Covered with dust for years. But no one wrote.
And what it was that they were living by
They did not find it urgent to record,
Since values can be written in an eye,
And children would survive their final word.
Link holds to link, and possibly we go
More in their faded footprints than we know.

. . Could Blockade Stop Japan?

(Continued from Page 3)

access to American and British Empire markets than America, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and India will suffer from being cut off from Japan's silk and cheap manufactures. In a peaceful contest of economic attrition, Japan would seem to be foredoomed to defeat.

* * *

Just for this reason it seems doubtful whether any such peaceful contest will occur. Until Japan takes some irretrievable step, such as an attack on British or American possessions in the Orient, there remains the possibility that the stiff economic united front which has been presented by the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands Indies will exercise a deterrent effect on the realization of Japanese schemes of expansion.

It would seem, however, that Japan's relations with the Anglo-Saxon powers must reach a showdown of some kind in the fairly near future. The present tension can scarcely continue indefinitely, if only because it is not in Japan's interest to let its economic reserves melt away without any prospect of replacement. Either a *modus vivendi* of some kind in which Japan could obtain a resumption of at least limited trade in return for some assurances against further aggressive moves will be arranged or the situation will deteriorate to the point of boycott, blockade, perhaps out-and-out war.

It is improbable that Japan would submit passivly to a blockade which would gradually make the functioning of its economic life impossible. There would be attempts to break through; and the blockading powers would be obliged to concert military and naval steps to resist such attempts.

* * *

The Japanese Navy might strike for the rich Netherlands Indies, a storehouse of tin, rubber, many tropical products, and of that commodity which is more valuable than gold to a military state: oil. The British Crown Colony of Malaya, with its great naval, air, and military base of Singapore, is also a major producer of tin and rubber. Japan would try to inflict reprisals for the blockade by endeavoring to cut off shipments of tin and rubber and other Far Eastern raw materials to the United States.

If Japan could conquer the Philippines, where the northernmost island of the archipelago can be seen on a clear day from the southern tip of Formosa, the Netherlands Indies and Malaya, its position would become much more secure against blockade. And the countries with which Japan was at war would feel an embarrassing shortage in tin, rubber, hemp, and some other valuable products.

There would remain another possible way out for Japan from the process of economic strangulation which would set in sooner or later if it were limited to its present area and conquests. This would be in the event of a complete collapse of the Soviet Union before the blows of the German military machine. Japan might well step in with a blow at the Russian rear in Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia. Should Germany and Japan between them acquire control of the vast Eurasian land mass represented by the Soviet Union, Japan would become to a very considerable extent blockade-proof.

So Japan is vulnerable to blockade and would almost certainly collapse economically under the impact of this weapon, provided that the military and naval efforts to break through the iron ring of blockade were successfully thwarted.

Over the Editor's Desk

Out of his experiences over several years as correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Far East, William Henry Chamberlin sets forth the conditions that may arise in a possible Pacific blockade. Mr. Chamberlin at present is engaged in lecture work and magazine writing, and resides in Cambridge, Mass.

Tracy Hollingsworth Lay, in this issue of the Magazine Section, concludes his three-part study of a postwar world that could go forward on the basis of a lasting peace.

Ed Rumill of the Monitor sports department in Boston, specialist on baseball, reminds us of some of the big thrills that have occurred in World Series contests.

In the midst of its strenuous efforts to look after its own in these trying times, Britain also manages to succor thousands of refugees from Europe. Harold Hobson, staff writer in the Monitor European Bureau, describes this humane war work.

Corrinne Cummings offers helpful information to women who are thinking of buying furs this autumn.

Ira E. Bennett, former Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post, offers another chapter from his reminiscences. His first article, dealing with the origin of the Czechoslavic Republic, appeared in the Magazine Section of Aug. 2, 1941.

Commemoration by the California Bar Association of 14 years of the operation of their improved code of professional practice, with results that have set a national example, is the subject of an illuminating article by Nate White, staff writer in the Monitor's Pacific Coast Bureau.

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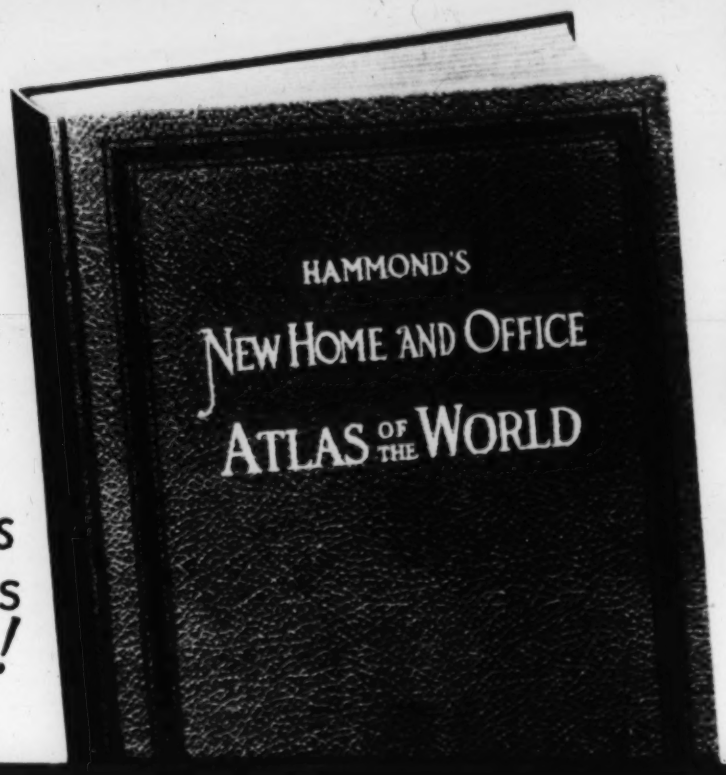

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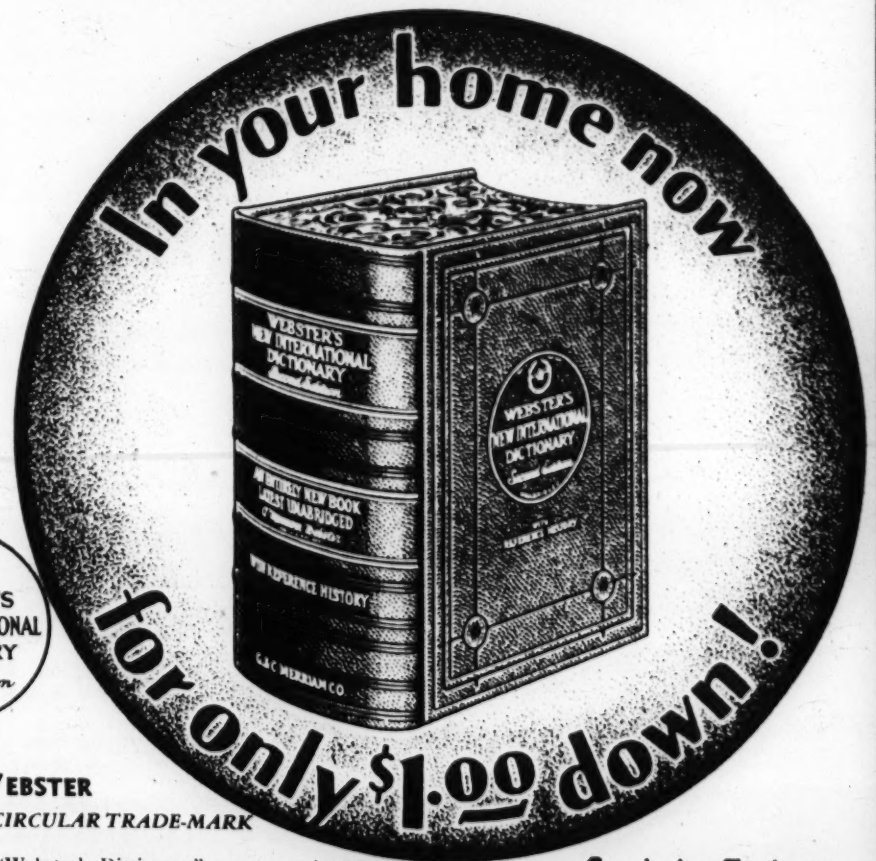

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